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BUSH CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL ASSESSED

U.S. Pushing Away From Dialogue

LD191240 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

When reporting U.S. Vice President George Bush's statement at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva and advertising in every way the absolutely unconstructive American proposal on chemical weapons, a number of Western, especially American, mass information organs, are trying simultaneously to present the U.S. position on the problems of curbing the nuclear arms race as "positive". But did Mr Bush say anything new in his statement on this subject in Geneva?

Following propaganda stereotypes now in vogue in Washington, he stinted no colours in describing Washington's dedication to the efforts to achieve effective arms control. But brushing aside his pseudo-peace-making rhetorics, it is not hard to see that Washington's actual approach to the problems of nuclear disarmament has not changed and is determined as before by its striving for military superiority and its attempts to use talks as a cover-up for its militaristic plans and actions.

Turning to the problems of nuclear arms reduction in Europe George Bush found nothing better than to try to reanimate Washington's notorious "zero option" the essence of which boils down to an obviously unacceptable formula: zero missiles for the USSR and zero reductions for the USA.

It is also clear from George Bush's statement that Washington has no desire to reach agreement on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. Indeed, one cannot accept as an indication of such a desire Washington's attempt to isolate from all the means in possession of the USSR and the USA only those types of weapons, in this case ground missiles, which constitute the basis of the Soviet Union's strategic potential and make them the subject of reduction while leaving everything else -- submarine missiles, strategic bombers, cruise missiles, in which the USA has an obvious superiority -- untouched. With such a lop-sided approach one cannot hope for success.

It is well known that by deploying its new missiles in Western Europe the United States has created obstacles to talks not only on medium-range nuclear weapons but also on strategic nuclear arms. If the American side displayed readiness to clear the obstacles it raised and to reestablish the old state of things, this would open a possibility for the resumption of talks and for the search of mutually acceptable agreements on these matters. But as follows from George Bush's statement, Washington has no intention of displaying such readiness and seems intent to go ahead with its policy of making Western Europe a hostage of a dangerous policy hostile to it.

Speaking at a White House ceremony on the occasion of George Bush's departure for Geneva a few days ago, President Reagan wished him success in his "peace-making mission" and reminded the Vice President of the motto of the school where the latter had studied: "Begin well, end well." But, to put it straight, Mr Bush has not begun in the best possible way.

He only confirmed once more that the pivotal principle of Washington policy is reliance on force and that the White House, while talking of its desire for dialogue, is in fact pushing things in the opposite direction.

Major Step Back

LD200818 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] According to press reports from Geneva, many of the delegates to the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament voiced their disappointment about the American proposal on chemical weapons presented by Vice President George Bush on Wednesday. The AP says that the proposal is unlikely to lead the 15-year-old negotiations on the issue out of their impasse. A West European delegate to the conference is quoted as saying that he believes that the United States verification provisions will not only be unacceptable to Moscow and its allies but to other members of the Disarmament Conference as well. I doubt that China or, say, France or Zaire would agree to it, he said. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov discusses the United States policies with regard to chemical weapons in his weekly comment:

[Kozyakov] It looks truly symbolic that George Bush, who is a strong advocate to the chemical arms race in the United States, has been sent to Geneva to present a draft treaty on banning chemical weapons. The Vice President twice voted in the Senate in favor of the administration's request to allocate millions of dollars for new chemical weapons. On both occasions, his vote was a decisive one because the votes of the senators on this score were equally divided. But despite the approval of the chemical weapons program by the Senate, the administration still faces difficulties in Congress. The House of Representatives does not seem to be prepared to adopt the program. Under such circumstances, a new proposal on banning chemical weapons was worked out by the White House with an obvious purpose of exerting pressure on Congress; and Vice President Bush, who voted for boosting the production of chemical weapons in the Senate, now tried to create the impression that the administration is seeking an agreement on banning them. This looks as the dishonest game or rather a ploy by the White House to carry out its program of chemical rearmament.

While announcing his so-called new proposals on banning chemical weapons, President Reagan said that his administration would continue to push for new types of weapons. He asked for $1.1 billion in his fiscal 1985 budget for chemical warfare projects, binary weapons included. This means that the preparations for a chemical war are underway in the United States.

Officials in Washington say much about the inhuman character of chemical weapons but none of them condemned the use of agent orange and other toxins by the American troops during the war in Vietnam. There were about 2 million Vietnamese and dozens of thousands of Americans suffered from the chemical attacks. [sentence as heard] Moreover, quite recently, American-made chemical grenades have been used by CIA-trained bandits in Afghanistan.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States Army used nerve gas last September in its maneuvers; this was disclosed by the magazine STERN and also by the Green Party in the province of [name indistinct]. The Greens found pennants in the area with large letters, G-A-S, printed on them and the markings underneath: Agent VX, date 29 September 1983, time 0630 a.m. A spokesman for the Green Party said that a little dose of the gas is estimated to be 1 milligram. The United States military used it in maneuvers near (Leugensburg) in [name indistinct] and this is the proof of United States plans to use chemical weapons in war, the Green spokesman stressed.

As a diplomat of a European NATO country said in Geneva, the United States draft constituted a major step back, given the fact that the Conference on Disarmament had come close to an agreement. In other words, the Reagan administration has once again shown that it's interested in ever-growing preparations for a war rather than in consolidating general peace.

Proposal To Confuse Public

LD191938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov report]

[Text] Good day comrades. When Bush was flying off to Geneva, President Reagan organized a significant send-off for him. At the send-off Reagan announced that Bush was leaving with an exclusively important mission in the name of peace. One would think that Reagan discovered the problem on the banning of chemical weapons in the same way that Columbus discovered America. But diplomats, of course, will study the American draft carefully.

However there are more than sufficient grounds for doubting American sincerity, beginning with the fact that the present administration is striving to build up the arsenal of chemical weapons, which is already enormous in any case. Bush himself has voted twice in the Senate to push through a proposal on production of poisonous substances of a nerve-paralyzing nature. Furthermore, a special department has been set up in the Pentagon to brainwash public opinion in favor of chemical weapons. The official name of the department is plan of the Army for chemical operations [plan Armil po khimicheskim deystviyam]. Its main argument is: Today's gases are so perfected that they kill with certainty and this, as they say, is more humane than conventional weapons. After the use of gas there will be no bother with cripples.

Furthermore, for many years the United States has been ignoring world public opinion and has not sided with the Geneva protocol of 1925 on banning the use of poisonous substances. For many years the United States has been drawing out talks on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons. The United States waged a chemical war in Vietnam. Finally, there is already a proposal made by the Soviet Union and socialist countries on this subject. The present American so-called initiative could be simply registered officially as an amendment or an addition, and not as something new.

All this leads to the conclusion that in this matter Washington is ruled not by concern for disarmament but by political calculations. As was noted by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in replies to questions from PRAVDA, they have now decided in Washington to depict themselves as supporters of banning chemical weapons. Washington is going through the motion of extending the olive branch of peace. The branch is necessary to calm the electorate, and the allies too, for it is planned to use American chemical weapons in Europe. People react to this weaponry with particular emotional repugnance. It is politically expedient to come out in favor of a ban on poisonous substances. Since the emphasis is being made, as is reported, on the problem of control in deliberately unacceptable proposals, then what we have here is nothing other than an attempt to make political capital. The NEWSWEEK journal writes: Nobody even thinks that Moscow will agree. In other words, the aim is to confuse public opinion. Bush's olive branch is poisoned.

Theatrical Trick

LD192332 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1907 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] There have been many reactions today to the latest U.S. propaganda sally, to the U.S. draft for a convention on the outlawing of chemical weapons, which was read out in Geneva by Vice President Bush.

Many commentators say that one can easily tell from Bush's speech at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and from the text of the U.S. draft convention that Washington intends to intensively build up its already huge arsenal of toxic weapons and delivery systems while holding talks on the banning of chemical weapons. Many observers are saying today that this is precisely why Bush placed main stress in his speech on the problems of verifying compliance with the agreement.

Generally speaking, it has long been known that the United States always resorts to such tricks when it wants to prevent an accord from being reached. Instead of talking about a ban on the production of chemical weapons and the drawing up of practical measures to eliminate them, the United States is stubbornly and persistently setting about resolving this task from the opposite end. It is waxing philosophical about measures to verify an agreement, which does not yet exist. What is more, the U.S. proposals on supervision and verifications are being formulated in such a way as to make them unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Without even allowing enough time for people to familiarize themselves with the text of the U.S. proposals, Bush immediately issued an ultimatum on behalf of the U.S. Administration. He said that if the Disarmament Conference does not accept the U.S. conditions,, the United States will forge ahead with the production of chemical weapons.

Is this the way to conduct talks, one asks? Is this the way to conduct affairs on the international arena? Not for nothing does the British DAILY TELEGRAPH write today that this new initiative, in inverted commas, from President Reagan is regarded by many countries as a kind of special preelection show. Since the talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons are stalemated -- the U.S. side was to blame for wrecking them -- the Reagan administration is now trying to demonstrate that talks can nevertheless be held with the Soviet Union on other important disarmament problems which worry the world. The West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT rightly asks: Why has the U.S. Administration asked for over $1 billion in appropriations for the production of chemical weapons at the same time as raising the question of a ban on these weapons? The paper answers this question itself. The U.S. initiative is nothing but a theatrical trick.

Press Conference Criticized

LD192048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpt] Striving to strengthen with propaganda the notorious proposals just put forward by Vice President Bush in Geneva on banning chemical weapons, the State Department held a press conference in Washington explaining this American initiative, if you will allow me to use this word. The man chosen to comment on and explain the new ideas from the White House at this press conference was Dean, deputy director of the bureau of Politico-Military Affairs of the U.S. State Department.

This official virtually issued an ultimatum to the effect that an agreement on introducing a ban on chemical weapons could only be achieved after all the American prerequisite conditions had been satisfied, and above all in the field of monitoring the fulfillment of agreements and spotchecks.

Dean essentially recognized in this way that the proposals put forward by Washington in Geneva had been cooked up in such a way as to allow the Americans to insist demagogically on reducing production of and destruction of chemical weapons, on banning chemical weapons in all other countries, while it continues to build up production of them itself.

U.S. Sincerity Doubted

LD200334 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] In the following commentary our observer Viktor Yenikeyev looks at the American proposals for a chemical weapons ban presented by Vice President Bush in Geneva:

[Yenikeyev] London, Paris, Bonn and other European capitals have been looking forward to the Bush speech in Geneva, not only on account of the propaganda noise over the new American move but also because the Europeans are deeply concerned about the problem of banning chemical weapons. They know very well that Washington plans to use such weapons and above all in the Old World.

The 66-page draft has yet to be made available for examination in detail, but even NATO capitals have given it a cold reception. According to THE GUARDIAN, Britain and other allies believe that what the Americans propose concerning on-site inspections is unfortunate and bound to be seen by the Soviet Union as an attempt at illegal espionage. REUTER also notes rather noncommittally that the problem of verification is central to the American draft. But those acquainted with American diplomacy at different talks, including on chemical weapons, would have seen a good deal of irony in this observation. The Americans invoke verification problems every time they don't want any agreement. This very much seems to be the case now.

Shortly before Mr Bush came to Western Europe to talk of peace, the American Senate voted huge sums for the production of sophisticated chemical weapons. Washington remains fully committed to its long-term program of chemical rearmament, which costs more than $10 million.

As for the Soviet Union, it is interested probably more in effective verification than the United States. The sincerity of the American side gives cause for doubts, to say the least. One cannot be truly committed to disarmament, while piling up new weapons, including chemical arms.

There are many signs that the new American initiative is part of the Reagan administration's election campaign and that the Europeans are invited to help with canvassing.

MIKHAYLOV: NATO MBFR PROPOSALS UNSATISFACTORY

LD191627 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Vienna, 19 Apr (TASS) -- Speaking today at the 364th plenary session of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, head of the USSR delegation V.V. Mikhaylov stressed that the present round has taken place in an unfavorable international situation. The totally unjustified deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe, including on the territory of a number of countries that are direct participants in the Vienna talks, coupled with the accelerated increase of conventional armaments within the NATO framework, will lead to a further dangerous worsening of tension.

The peace-loving policy of the Warsaw Pact states aimed at the prevention of a military catastrophe is not of a short-sighted nature, but constitutes a consistent foreign policy course. Pursuing this course, the socialist countries throughout the entire period of the talks have undertaken active efforts aimed at achieving a mutually acceptable agreement and have done everything necessary to bring the talks out of deadlock.

After many months of silence the West today put forward its proposals, which it defined as serving to advance the talks. This does not correspond to reality.

The Western proposals pass over in silence the key questions relating to implementation of the mandate of the Vienna talks in its entirety. There is nothing in them, for example, on arms reduction, although it is quite obvious that unless this problem is solved it is impossible to achieve any real lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe. The Soviet representative issued a reminder in this connection that the reduction of armaments is an integral part of the agreed mandate of the talks.

A first perusal of the Western proposals, the Soviet representative said, leads one to conclude that they do not solve a single one of the questions that are blocking progress at the talks. They cannot, therefore, in any way be regarded as a satisfactory response to the complex of constructive proposals from the socialist countries. Yet all the questions that now divide the sides at the talks lend themselves perfectly well to being solved on the basis of these proposals, which were submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries last year. They remain fully relevant today.

DADYANTS REITERATES TERMS FOR U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

PM120929 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by international observer G. Dadyants: "What Is Hindering Dialogue"]

[Text] "The world situation is not improving, unfortunately. It remains very dangerous." All those who are following with alarm the continuing process of the disorganization of international relations in general and of talks on nuclear arms limitation and reduction in particular agree with this assessment of the situation given by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his replies to PRAVDA's questions.

What is hindering the normalization of the international situation and of dialogue between East and West, and primarily between the Soviet Union and the United States?

The West wants to make it seem as though it is the Soviet Union's position that is the hindrance. The USSR allegedly abandoned the talks on medium-range weapons in Europe and broke off, without indicating a date for their resumption, the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction. Officially, Western figures -- some sincerely, others hypocritically -- are discussing the question of how to "bring back" the Soviet Union to the Geneva conference table. Reagan is expressing, not for the first time, the "hope" that the USSR "will soon return" to Geneva.

The U.S. President's recent speech at Georgetown University was also overtly demagogic. Reagan again tried to depict himself as a champion of the prevention of nuclear war and of talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles. However, as before, this was not confirmed by any specific proposals.

The White House's peace-loving rhetoric, designed for people not overly sophisticated in political terms and therefore ready to take consequences as reasons, is not being produced, of course, in the interests of the resumption of dialogue. Tactically, it is geared to the presidential election campaign in the United States, while strategically it is designed yet again to mislead public opinion in the United States and West Europe and to try to blame the Soviet Union for what the United States has done and is doing.

Peace and the peoples' security are inextricably linked in our age with the balance of forces which has taken shape between the world of capitalism and the world of socialism or, if you look at the matter more specifically, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, between the USSR and the United States. Any disruption of this military-strategic equilibrium is fraught with the most dangerous consequences for world peace.

If today the international situation has sharply deteriorated then it is only as a result of the U.S. policy aimed at breaking the prevailing equilibrium and achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Soviet SS-20 missiles, which Western politicians usually mention when they are trying to justify their own policy, did not disrupt the equilibrium. It is the new U.S. missiles -- deployed in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and capable of striking targets on our territory in a matter of minutes -- that are disrupting the equilibrium.

By its actions in deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles the United States made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks on strategic arms or nuclear arms in Europe. THE BOSTON GLOBE frankly admits that Soviet-U.S. relations have been marred "by Reagan's unceremonious approach." The USSR, the newspaper writes, displayed a very businesslike approach toward arms control talks and it was only when Reagan became U.S. President, with his "extreme right-wing military-political strategy, which boiled down to an attempt to intimidate the Kremlin by acting from a position of strength," that the talks were broken off. It is now a case not of what "incentives" to offer the Russians if they agree to resume talks but of what steps to take to "clear the atmosphere of the talks clouded and polluted by Reagan."

While persisting in its former line, which led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks, and continuing to deploy its missiles in West Europe, Washington is expatiating about its readiness to resume talks. But talks about what? About how many missiles of precisely what kind targeted against the Soviet Union and our allies the United States may deploy in Europe? "We will not agree to such talks," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed.

U.S. statesmen, including Reagan himself and his Secretary of State Shultz, are also speaking of "recent U.S. initiatives" aimed at improving relations with the Soviet Union, but the only new "initiative" which the White House has really displayed is the decision to expedite the development and testing of antisatellite weapons in order to destroy one more treaty with the USSR -- on ABM defenses -- and to shift the arms race into space and in practice make it uncontrollable.

Reagan's same speech at Georgetown University showed that the notorious "position of strength" policy remains the cornerstone of the U.S. foreign policy course. "Peace based on strength," Reagan said frankly, "is by no means a slogan but a fact of life." Without strength, in the U.S. President's opinion, there can be no effective diplomacy or talks. The White House incumbent cites as his administration's main achievement the start of the implementation of the program for the massive "rearmament of America," the largest in history, aimed at breaking the existing military-strategic equilibrium and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. And so there is a crude policy of force in all directions.

We can understand the alarm felt everywhere in the world, especially in West Europe, in connection with the destabilization of Soviet-U.S. relations and the undermining of the policy of detente. After all, it was to West Europe that detente brought the most palpable fruit. But the West European statesmen, supporting the adventurist U.S. policy with regard to the missiles' deployment, have driven themselves into an impasse.

The package of measures which the USSR suggests adopting in order to halt and reverse the arms race is widely known. It includes an immediate quantitative and qualitative freeze on all nuclear arsenals, the limitation and substantial reduction of strategic arms, the radical reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, the adoption of a pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of the militarization of space, the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, and so on.

Enormous importance attaches to the recent Soviet proposals on the elaboration of specific norms to which relations between nuclear powers would be subordinated, although, in our view, this importance is as yet largely unperceived by the Western powers. Here West Europe, or to be more precise the West European countries possessing nuclear weapons, could have their say and join in dialogue between the USSR and the United States.

The Soviet Union's policy with respect to dialogue, including dialogue with the United States, is principled and not subject to fluctuations based on considerations of expediency. Today too, Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, we are in favor of having normal, stable relations with the United States, relations based on equality, identical security, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The USSR is in favor of dialogue, but honest, businesslike dialogue aimed at attaining specific accords. The Soviet Union will not undertake dialogue for dialogue's sake -- to help the Western powers deal with the indignation of public opinion in West Europe in connection with the start of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles there.

If the leaders of the West European countries are really worried by the prevailing situation, they should appeal primarily to their U.S. allies -- to persuade them to heed the voice of reason and not to cross the dangerous boundary.

The resumption of dialogue will become possible if measures are taken to restore the position which existed before the start of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

WEST'S NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION POLICY HIT

PM130852 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Lukin article: "The Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons: The West's Words and Its Deeds"]

[Text] However paradoxical it may seem, the rapid development of nuclear power for peaceful purpose simultaneously gives rise to the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation.

The point is that plutonium, which is a by-product of nuclear power station operation, can serve as the raw material for the manufacture of nuclear charges. According to IAEA figures, the quantity of plutonium being monitored by the organization in non-nuclear countries in 1982 amounted to more than 80 metric tons. Only about 8 kilos of plutonium are needed to make one "Hiroshima." It is becoming increasingly clear to the peoples of the world and to peace-loving states that it is more and more necessary to comprehensively help to strengthen the nuclear weapons nonproliferation system. The basis of this system is provided by the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which came into force on 5 March 1970. According to IAEA figures, 122 states are at present party to it.

Under the agreement, nuclear states assumed a commitment not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices to anyone, and nonnuclear-weapon states assumed a commitment not to manufacture or acquire such weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Alongside these restrictions, the treaty facilitated the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes, including its development in many developing states.

With the aim of fulfilling the main treaty provisions, nonnuclear states party to it have been required to conclude with the IAEA agreements on guarantees providing, in particular, for the establishment of monitoring by the international body of all nuclear activity on their territory. The authority has at its disposal an elaborate monitoring system to ensure confidence that nuclear power is being used in nonnuclear-weapon countries signatory to the agreement for exclusively peaceful purposes. The IAEA has monitoring agreements with 90 states.

Unfortunately, the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons has not to date acquired a truly universal character. More than 40 states, including France and China, remain outside its framework. Concern is being caused by the fact that a number of nonnuclear countries which remain outside the treaty, such as Israel, Pakistan, and South Africa, operate nuclear enterprises which are not subject to IAEA monitoring and whose scientific, technical, and economic potential does not exclude the possibility of developing nuclear weapons.

Western specialists also place Brazil, Argentina, Spain, and a number of other countries which are not party to the treaty and which are opposed to coming within the scope of IAEA monitoring of all their nuclear activity in the category of "near-nuclear" countries.

The Soviet Union invariably proceeds from the premise that the most realistic way of reducing and ultimately eliminating the factors encouraging the acquisition of nuclear weapons is the path of disarmament, which is designed to halt the arms race and to strengthen mutual trust and international security.

Regrettably, it has to be stated that the policy of the United States and its allies has been having an adverse effect on the strengthening of the nonproliferation system. The world has been witness in the eighties to the implementation of a large-scale U.S. nuclear rearmament program.

Do such overtly militarist actions by Washington facilitate the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons?

Certainly not. They are at variance with the commitments assumed by the United States and its bloc partner, Britain, under Article VI of the Treaty of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons that they shall pursue negotiations in a spirit of goodwill on effective measures to stop the nuclear arms race at an early date and bring about nuclear disarmament. The treaty also called for the earliest cessation of all nuclear weapon tests. However, Washington and London broke off talks on this problem back in 1980. The United States and its NATO partners have also rendered talks in other nuclear disarmament avenues impossible.

The United States is officially opposed to the idea of a freeze on nuclear weapons and rejects the proposals made by many states to create nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, for example, in northern and central Europe, the Balkans, and other parts. The abrupt change in the American approach to such a very important means of strengthening the nonproliferation system as the export of nuclear material, equipment, and technology, which came with the arrival of the Reagan administration in the White House, is causing great apprehension.

Proceeding from short-term interests in restoring its position in foreign markets, the administration has declared that the export of technology and equipment for reprocessing irradiated fuel and enriching uranium, which was previously subject to an export ban, may now be supplied in "certain specific cases" to U.S. allies and friends. They will be given the possibility to reprocess spent nuclear reactor fuel obtained from the United States, that is to say, at a stage when plutonium can be extracted from it. The foreign press has also reported that the Reagon administration has approved the export to the FRG and France of special equipment for carrying out research in the field of isotope fission using lasers and the production of highly enriched uranium and high-grade plutonium. This is considered by many as assistance in the development of secret processes for the development of nuclear weapons. And such instances are not uncommon.

Let us take the FRG, for example. There are (?13) nuclear power stations, with a total capacity of about 10 million kilowatts, operating in the country -- a number which it is planned to raise to 35 by 1990. Right now it is possible to accumulate annually from their operation about 3,000 kilos of plutonium suitable for manufacturing nuclear weapons. Around 20 major scientific centers are engaged in nuclear-oriented research. The West Germans are laying particular stress on maintaining relations with "near-nuclear" countries. Brazil and Argentina are the largest consumers of FRG nuclear technology. The FRG is not only supplying Brazil with equipment for eight nuclear power stations but is essentially setting up a complete nuclear fuel cycle there, including a plant for splitting uranium isotopes and a radiochemical plant for reprocessing nuclear fuel spent in power station reactors. This can all be easily switched over to producing nuclear weapons. The Western press, not without reason, is also showing concern that a number of "near-nuclear" countries are also simultaneously developing with FRG assistance nuclear-weapon delivery systems within the framework of so-called "space research."

France is actively cooperating with South Africa, where with its help two nuclear power stations have been constructed. Rapproachement between Washington and Pretoria is continuing. Despite South Africa's refusal to become party to the nonproliferation treaty, permission has been granted for it to be supplied with equipment for a uranium enrichment plant. This was disclosed by THE LONDON TIMES in August 1982. Israel's aggressive aspirations are being encouraged in every possible way. It is being supplied with modern kinds of armaments and nuclear-capable weapons: F-16 and F-15 aircraft, Lance missiles, and so forth. Washington openly supported Israel's acts of banditry in connection with the June 1981 attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center, which was in the process of being constructed and was under IAEA guarantee.

The systematic "disappearance" of enriched uranium from secret American enterprises, which forms the backdrop to U.S. benevolence toward "near-nuclear" Israel, South Africa, and Pakistan, is causing alarm to numerous states. The gravity of the problem is indicated by the fact that the matter has even reached the state of a U.S. Congress hearing. The PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER recently reported that from the Oak Ridge enterprise in Tennessee alone 775.8 kilos of uranium, sufficient to manufacture 85 nuclear bombs, has disappeared without trace in the last 35 years. The American press is unanimously of the view that the enriched uranium ends up in Israel and South Africa.

The selective approach of the United States and other Western countries toward nuclear export policy is described by many states as an attempt to undermine the basis of the international system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in favor of their military and political interests.

U.S. PLAN FOR SPACE-BASED ABM SYSTEM SCORED

PM171320 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonial M. Ponomarev "Military Political Review": "Washington's Militarist Provocations"]

[Text Militarist circles in the United States are continuing their material preparations for war. The Washington administration is still banking on force, on achieving military superiority, on imposing its ways on others. And although of late its representatives have been giving "peace-loving" assurance, one cannot for the life of one find the minutest sign of willingness to back them up with practical action. But sometimes U.S. political leaders still allow themselves to air views that have nothing in common with the aspirations of the world's peoples.

The head of the White House spoke a few days ago at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies and he did not beat about the bush: "Peace based on strength is no slogan, it is a fact of life." The same idea was expressed even more candidly and cynically by the head of the U.S. foreign policy department. The United States, he said, "should use force" in cases where "important strategic interests are at risk."

But whereas Reagan and Shultz prefer now and then to conceal their advocacy of militarism behind a mask of peace-loving rhetoric, their henchmen tend not to mince words. Here are the actual words of former National Security Council staffer Pipes: The Soviet Union "must be stifled by military and economic means." And here is a quote from the magazine NATIONAL DEFENSE: "The advantage of a first strike was clearly demonstrated by the results of the use of nuclear weapons against Japan . . . No words can change the fact that first use of nuclear weapons makes it possible if not to destroy, then to paralyze the enemy."

Statements of this kind give rise to acute alarm for the fate of peace and the future of all mankind. But even greater alarm is produced by the practical actions of U.S. ruling circles. As is known, the Pentagon's strategic concepts and operational plans, approved and authorized by the President and the National Security Council, envisage a first nuclear strike and are based on the illusory hope of victory in a thermonuclear war.

It is in order to implement these misanthropic plans that the unbridled arms race is being conducted. Moreover, the United States is in the process of launching a new and extremely dangerous round of the arms race, transferring it to space.

The idea is that the militarization of space will take place in several directions at once. There are already around 100 U.S. artificial satellites in earth orbit for military pruposes. They are used for reconnaissance, navigation, communications and target indication. It is in the Pentagon's interests that the space shuttle is being tried out. Now the United States is planning to accelerate work on antisatellite weapons and the creation of missile defenses whose main components will be deployed in space and work on testing and deploying space-based weapons to destroy targets in space and on earth.

Recently, THE WASHINGTON POST reported, President Reagan signed a report pointing out that "the U.S. Administration intends to speed up work connected with the creation and testing of antisatellite systems and does not plan to try to secure an agreement with the Soviet Union on prohibiting such weapons." At the same time, the report points out, measures are being worked on to protect U.S. satellites and ground systems, including improving the maneuverability of space vehicles, electronic means of defense, and equipping satellites with firing systems.

More and more attention is being paid to plans for the deployment of an extensive missile defense system. When U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger was asked at a recent press conference about the schedule for the creation of the system he replied: "We plan to move ahead with the maximum possible speed." Obviously. the Pentagon chief is not in the least bothered by the existence of a Soviet-American treaty limiting ABM defense systems. He did not hesitate to say that he was prepared to... "review the treaty" if it no longer suited the United States.

The preparations to create an extensive ABM system are being camouflaged by hypocritical arguments about the need to shield a "defenseless" U.S. population against Soviet ballistic missiles. Yet it is well known that the Soviet Union, in contrast to the United States, pledged long ago not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and, consequently, the U.S. population has nothing to fear as long as Washington does not start a nuclear missile war.

The crux of the matter is that an extensive ABM system with space-based components, that is, a system that would shield the entire territory of the country, the more so if it covers the territory of several states, can have only one purpose -- the creation of a screen behind which it would be possible to plan a sudden, devastating nuclear strike against the other side without fear of retribution. Thus, plans to create an extensive ABM system have by no means a defensive purpose, but are an integral part of the policy of using a first strike, of attaining military superiority.

The Washington politicians' and strategists idea is that the space "shield" would be a kind of adjunct to the global nuclear missile sword. The plans to accelerate the modernization of U.S. strategic offensive armaments are being implemented at a frantic pace. They include the deployment of brand-new MX ICBM's, the development of Midgetman missiles, the equipping of missile-carrying nuclear submarines with Trident I and Trident II ballistic missiles, the creation of the B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, the acquisition of long-range airborne and sea- and land-based cruise missiles, and the improvement of communications and control of strategic forces. There is more and more talk in Washington these days about the methods of using these forces in battle and about practical preparations for nuclear war.

This was the purpose of the U.S. strategic forces' maneuvers that have just ended. Their codename, "Global Shield," in no way corresponds to the nature and aim of this essentially provocative militarist act of unprecedented scale. Another name would have been more suitable -- "Global Sword."

In fact, the declared aim of these maneuvers by the U.S. strategic offensive forces, which involved Canada, a number of West European NATO countries and Japan as well, was preparation for waging a nuclear war and enhancement of the combat readiness of the Armed Forces of the United States and the allied countries. According to a Pentagon report, during the maneuvers there was a rehearsal by U.S. Strategic Air Force Command which included strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons and Titan II ICBM's and various types of minuteman ICBM's. Also participating in the maneuvers were NORAD forces along with air and naval forces, the Marines, National Guard, and U.S. Reserve. In all, 150,000 servicemen.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff were put in charge of the maneuvers, which lasted for 10 days. In the final stage, U.S. President Reagan personally joined in the action as commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

The dangerous and provocative nature of Washington's latest militarist demonstration is illustrated by the fact that it was basically no different from the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to unleash a war on a global scale involving a first nuclear strike.

In particular a strike was simulated by actually launching two Minuteman ballistic missiles from the Vandenberg base in California, three ballistic missiles from nuclear submarines, and one cruise missiles from a B-52 bomber. Incidentally, a total of 328 strategic bombers participated in the maneuvers and 200 B-52 aircraft took off simultaneously.

The "Global Shield" maneuvers have to be seen as a carefully planned, large-scale rehearsal for unleashing a nuclear world war. It was also intended to further fuel international tension and to demonstrate the might of the United States, which is conducting policy "from a position of strength."

Are there ways to ease this tension and rid mankind of its constant anxiety about the fate of peace? Yes there are. They have been pointed out more than once by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. They were confirmed anew this week in the documents of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the materials of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The Soviet peace initiatives were set out concisely in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to PRAVDA's questions. It was with great emphasis that he said that the policy of states, especially the states that possess nuclear weapons, must be oriented toward eliminating the danger of war and strengthening peace.

The paramount effort must be made in the direction of halting and reversing the arms race. A pledge by all nuclear states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and also to freeze nuclear arsenals quantitatively and qualitatively would contribute to a definite change for the better in the world. Such a freeze would show a willingness to abandon efforts to attain military superiority. "Our country," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "is not seeking superiority, but it will not allow superiority over it."

The Soviet Union is proposing anew that certain norms whose purpose is peace should become embedded in relations between states possessing nuclear weapons. It is advocating the creation of an atmosphere of trust in international relations and is working hard to ensure that the most vigorous efforts are made to eliminate existing hotbeds of tension and military conflicts in various parts of the world and prevent new ones from appearing. Other Soviet peace initiatives also remain in force.

So the elimination of the terrible danger threatening the world is a prefectly realistic prospect. But it can only be achieved through concrete action to eliminate the threat of war and to strengthen international security, not through militarist provocations to which official Washington is increasingly resorting.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUDAPEST

LD191426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, 19 Apr (TASS) -- A routine meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee here today.

Taking part in its work are P. Mladenov, People's Republic of Bulgaria foreign minister; P. Varkonyi, Hungarian People's Republic foreign minister; O. Fischer, GDR foreign minister; S. Olszowski, Polish People's Republic foreign minister; S. Andrei, Socialist Republic of Romania foreign minister; A.A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; and B. Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister.

The meeting is examining questions connected with the situation in Europe in the broader context of the overall international situation.

The committee meeting continues.

Session Ends

LD200852 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest April 20 TASS -- The Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states ended its regular meeting here today.

The meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding, examined questions related to the situation in Europe in a broader context of the international situation as a whole.

The meeting adopted a joint communique, which is published separately.

CEMA NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

LD181917 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Our correspondent Aleksandr Shagin reports from Belgrade: In Belgrade the CEMA Commission for Nuclear Energy ended its work today. The socialist countries are successfully developing cooperation in the production of equipment for atomic power stations. Yugoslavia also takes an active part in this program. Eight of its largest machine-building factories are carrying out orders for the Soviet nuclear industry. Thanks to this cooperation Yugoslav machine-building has reached a new level of technical progress. Judging by the work of the commission Yugoslav enterprises are likely to play an even more active part in carrying out the atomic program of the socialist countries.

GROMYKO ARTICLE CITES LENIN PEACE POLICY

LD191020 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 19 TASS -- Following Lenin's behests, the Soviet Union remains as before an advocate of peace and an opponent of predatory wars, writes Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. His article, published in the latest issue of the MOSCOW NEWS weekly, says that as before, the USSR also advocates disarmament, international detente, and settling of disputed questions by peaceful means. The policy of peace and friendship among nations is the concentrated expression of the will of all the Soviet people in international affairs.

The class, socialist nature and content of the USSR's foreign policy is expressed in its fundamental principles -- proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems -- principles elaborated by Lenin.

With the victory of the October Revolution, proletarian internationalism became the cornerstone of the Soviet state's foreign policy and is expressed in the consistent support given to the revolutionary and liberated movements of working people's masses and oppressed peoples. The USSR firmly sides with those who, today too, are compelled to wage a struggle for the freedom, independence and the very existence of their nations, sides with those who must resist the attacks of imperialism's aggressive forces, or are subjected to a threat of aggression by these forces.

The author recalls that Lenin's decree on peace proclaimed peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems as one of the fundamental principles in the socialist state's foreign policy.

Peaceful coexistence is a specific form of socialism's class struggle against capitalism. This struggle is going on and will continue in the field of economics, politics and, of course, ideology, because the world outlook and the class goals of the two social systems are opposite and irreconcilable. However, this historically inevitable confrontation must be conducted in forms which would not generate military conflicts and, the more so, would not jeopardize the very existence of humanity.

The struggle for abating the war threat and curbing the arms race remains, as before, the main trend in our party's and state's foreign policy activities, Andrey Gromyko points out further. The USSR's historic decision to assume the unilateral obligation to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, and its appeal, which has retained its force in full, to the other nuclear powers who haven't yet done so to undertake a similar obligation, as well as the proposals made by the USSR at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament, held in 1982, and at subsequent U.N. General Assembly sessions -- all these speak clearly of our country's aspiration to save humanity from the threat of nuclear war and to achieve real results in disarmament. The constructive stand taken by the USSR at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, also testify clearly to the same thing.

The USSR has made a whole complex of proposals aimed at stopping and turning back the arms race and averting the nuclear threat, the author continues. They provide for taking such measures as immediately freezing all nuclear arsenals, limiting and substantially reducing strategic arms, radically lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, preventing the militarization of space, and banning and liquidating chemical weapons.

These and other measures are realistic and are equitably in keeping with the interests of all countries and nations and the nations' demands and hopes. This also holds true for the Soviet proposal on reaching agreement on definite norms to govern relations between powers that possess nuclear weapons, and make these norms obligatory.

The achievement of the relevant agreements could become the beginning of a resolute turn for the better in the entire international situation. To achieve this goal, our country is prepared to cooperate fruitfully with all countries which, on their part, express -- and not in word only -- an aspiration for acting in the same direction, Gromyko points out in conclusion.

VISA 'RESTRICTIONS' FOR OLYMPIC GAMES CRITICIZED

LD192146 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 19 TASS -- One of a most serious violations of the Olympic Charter is the introduction by the U.S. Administration of restrictions on the entrance to Los Angeles by participants of the coming Summer Olympics. This was pointed out in a statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee and in the speech of chairman of the USSR Olympic Committee, Marat Gramov, at a press conference in April.

The point of the matter is that in mid-March, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, contrary to the Olympic Charter, announced the introduction of a "special procudure" for the issuing of entrance documents to persons related to the Olympics. According to Rule 59, the Olympic certificate indentifies its holder and is a document permitting the crossing of the border of the country in which the city hosting the Olympics is situated. It was pointed out in the note that it is envisaged to introduce visas which require the consent of the embassy which can deny the entry to the Olympics to any member of the Soviet delegation.

The question of the denial of a visa, and hence the trip to the Olympics to some or other member of the Olympic team is of no little importance for us, Gramov said. This is a violation of the Charter and this means discrimination against Soviet citizens.

Reports appeared recently in the Western press in which it was asserted, specifically, that the Department of State had issued instructions to abrogate the note, and that it was replaced with another note which confirmed that the Olympic certificate would be regarded as an official document (and that, hence, there is no need for visas). It was also asserted that official apologies were made in connection with this error. According to statements of the Western press and a representative of the organising committee, the problems were "closed," and the "misunderstanding" was cleared.

It would be good if matters that evoked natural reaction in connection with the violations of the Olympic Charter were solved in such a right and prompt way.

Alas, the April note differs from the March one only in stylistic nuances, not in essence. "Special procedures" are still envisaged by the note; only the definite word "visa" was removed. It is now stated that the forms filled must be submitted to the embassy . . . that an official copy of the list will be returned to the USSR National Olympic Committee which is a confirmation of the fact that the persons whose names are on the lists are allowed the entry into the United States. The Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee and the immigration authorities of the USA will also be notified by the embassy of such permissions . . .

What is this if not the confirmation of the special regime for the entry into the United States by Olympic delegations imposed by the Department of State in violation of the Olympic Charter?

Thus, the Western press and the Los Angeles Organising Committee made another attempt to mislead the world public opinion. By the way, contrary to what member of staff of the Organising Committee Amy Quinn said in an interview to the Parisian newspaper "L'EQUIPE," the note did not contain any official "apologies" over the "error" . . .

How can all this be assessed? There can be one answer -- in words, the U.S. side adheres to the Olympic Charter, but actually it continues to violate it. This double-faced stand of the U.S. side will not bring dividends either to the U.S. Administration, to the Los Angeles Committee, or to the world Olympic movement.

U.S. ISOLATION IN UN DUE TO MILITARISM

LD200642 Moscow in French to Africa 1930 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Lately, attacks against the United Nations and other international organizations have increased in the United States. Threats are being uttered against them by President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and U.S. Permanent Representative to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick. Our commentator Viktor Ilichev writes in this connection:

What lies at the bottom of these less than diplomatic gestures, to put it mildly? Why does the United States, which 39 years ago was among the founders of the United Nations, now declare a real war against it?

Let us try to see more clearly. At the time, following World War II, finding itself enriched by war and with increased financial and war potential, the United States could dictate the politicalorientation of most of the UN member-countries. In 1946, there were only 51 of them. The Soviet Union and her socialist allies were alone in trying to resist the United States' dictate in the United Nations and the American vote machinery.

Little by little, year after year — as one people after another shook off the colonial yoke and more independent countries emerged on the world political map and adhered to the United Nations as full members -- Washington found it increasingly difficult to get decisions adopted which suited its imperialists and neocolonialist interests. The special report prepared recently by the U.S. delegation to the United Nations is quite significant in this respect. It admits that in the past few years, in 80 percent of the voting regarding UNGA and the Security Council resolutions, the United States found itself either in the minority or in lone opposition. At the same time, 8 nonaligned countries out of 10 approved the resolutions rejected by the United States.

Why has the United States' isolation become so great? First of all, because at the moment, under the Reagan administration, the United States has greatly increased its militarist line in the world. Now Washington's imperialist manners, its contempt for the interests of other people have been clearly revealed. Moreover, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote recently: Although the UN member-countries differ in many respects, most of them believe in socialism and are convinced that their poverty stems from the dependence on Western colonialism.

What was United States' attitude during the examination within the United Nations of matters related to disarmament -- crucial and decisive matters for the prevention of war and the safeguarding of peace? At the last -- the 38th -- UNGA Session, the United States opposed 80 percent of the resolutions on disarmament.

The American delegation voted against the proposals to condemn nuclear war, to freeze nuclear arms, and to stop all nuclear tests. Washington spoke against the adoption of measures aimed at preventing the nuclear war and the militarization of outer space, against the resolutions banning the development and production of chemical and other mass-destruction weapons. All this, please note, during one session alone.

The United States continues the same policy in the world and toward the United Nations. What is new now is merely gross insults and attempts at blackmail, slander and all sorts of provocations against states which refuse to support Washington and accept its lead. The Reagan administration is directing its threats against the United Nations itself: Jean Kirkpatrick, mentioned earlier, calls for a drop in the U.S. financial contribution to the organization each time the United Nations is to misbehave from the viewpoint of the American administration. Washington's policy of provocation manifests itself, for example, in its stand towards UNESCO.

In conclusion, I want to quote a few lines from the UN Charter: The United Nations members must practice tolerance, live in peace with each other in a spirit of good neighborhood, and unite their forces to maintain peace and security. This commitment inscribed in the UN Charter has also been signed by the United States of America, concludes Viktor Ilichev.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL EXTENDS UNIFIL MANDATE

LD200804 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] New York, April 20 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has extended for another six months the mandate, expiring on April 19, of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

The task of the UNIFIL set up in 1978 was to ensure an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from the territory of Lebanon in accordance with the U.N. Security Council's resolution, and to restore international peace and security in the area. However, Israel, defying the international community, stubbornly seeks to consolidate its hold in the south of Lebanon.

Exposing the causes of Tel Aviv's aggressive position, Richard Ovinnikov, first deputy permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, has emphasized that such position has become possible owing to Tel Aviv's "strategic alliance" with Washington, which has turned into a direct accomplice in the Israeli aggression.

FALIN MOCKS REAGAN PROCLAMATION OF LAW DAY

PM191021 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 17 April Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 750-word article by political observer Valentin Falin entitled "Law Day."

Falin mocks President Reagan's proclamation of May Day as "Law Day." Americans are invited to celebrate it as the day of the "interaction between law and freedom" instead of labor day. This, Falin notes, was simply something official Washington could not do without.

"Just like gangsters look for ways to launder money, so the administration was in need of a trick to whitewash its policy -- at whatever cost. After the violence against defenseless Grenada; after the terrorism against Nicaragua, which has become unspeakably brazen in character; after the United States has adopted an openly obstructionist stance on all aspects of disarmament and arms control and embarked on crushing international economic, scientific, and cultural links and cooperation, which took decades to establish -- the time has come to take a day off to glorify the North American version of 'freedom and democracy'," the author says.

KORIONOV SCORES WASHINGTON'S HYPOCRISY

PM181046 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 18 April First Edition carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by its political observer Vitaliy Korionov headed "Hypocrites."

Korionov begins with a quotation from Chernenko on the need for efforts and talks aimed at disarmament, continues with numerous quotations, ranging from Lenin and Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm to Gus Hall and President Reagan, to prove the hypocrisy of imperialism and the attempts by "administration spokesmen and ultraright-wing circles" to "cover up their true goals," and contrasts U.S. claims and actions with facts supporting his theses.

He concludes: "People in the U.S. capital do not spare words to make assurances that the White House 'is offering an olive branch in the election year.' But you would have to be blind to see that this 'branch' is laden with MX and Midgetman missiles, with chemical and bacteriological bombs. Can people in Washington seriously believe that they will succeed in deceiving the peoples who strive for peace and detente with such tricks?"

DEFECTS FOUND IN U.S. CRUISE MISSILES

LD200839 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 20 TASS -- Faults have been found in nearly one thousand cruise missiles with which the American Air Force is armed. These faults may bring about consequences that are impossible to predict, a Pentagon spokesman disclosed here on Thursday.

Defects were found in the electronic circuitry of the cruise navigational systems. According to the Pentagon, replacements of the faulty parts will cost 1.1 million dollars.

The faulty cruise missiles are manufactured by the American Boeing Corporation. One missile costs 1.7 million dollars.

REAGAN PRC TRIP TIED TO STRATEGIC INTERESTS

LD200734 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 20 TASS -- President Reagan has left Washington for a tour, whose most important leg will be the visit to China from April 26 to May 1.

This will be the first during the past nine years visit of President of the United States to the PRC. As high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration say, the forthcoming summit talks will be designed to "consolidate" what has been achieved over these years in the development of American-Chinese relations. It follows from the clarifications given in this connection that the U.S. Administration considers it to be its main objective the development of active military-political cooperation with the PRC, which is the biggest country of the Asian-Pacific region. Washington is known to devote now heightened attention to that region emphasising its exceptional significance for the "strategic interests" of the United States. It is precisely in this context that observers view, in particular, the special interest shown by the administration in the speediest conclusion of contracts for the supply of advanced weapons to China. Representatives of the U.S. Administration have made it clear that the question of arms sales will be discussed in detail at the talks in Peking.

ZHURAVLEV ON GROWING TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW200113 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] At a Moscow press conference, Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Zhuravlev said: Soviet-Chinese trade has developed rapidly in recent years. The 1984 goods exchange and payments agreements between the two countries has increased the total amount of trade to 1 billion rubles, or 2.5 billion yuan in Renminbi. The Soviet Union will greatly increase its exports of machinery, equipment, and means of transport to China, while China will export more food and consumer goods to the Soviet Union.

Zhuravlev said that Soviet-Chinese border trade relations resumed last year, following a long period of suspension, and the amount of trade has since reached 7 million rubles, or approximately 18 million yuan in Renminbi. Border trade relations between the two countries are expected to develop further this year, he added.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION TOURS SRV-PRC BORDER

BK190625 Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18 -- A delegation of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy led by Lieutenant General A.N. Agafonov paid an eight-day visit to Vietnam ending Tuesday.

During its stay, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited several Army units at the northern border and various military institutions, and had working sessions with the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. [VPA].

It was received by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the General Political Department of the VPA.

KYODO Report

OW200055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, April 20 KYODO -- Soviet naval officers recently visited Vietnam's northern frontline on the Sino-Vietnamese border, Vietnamese military sources disclosed Thursday.

The Soviet officers, including a vice admiral of the General Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces, visited the border area during their week-long stay in Vietnam which started on April 10, the sources said.

The Vietnam visit by the Soviet naval warships and officers was made at the invitation of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese forces, and the high-ranking military leaders of the two countries exchanged views on the latest Sino-Vietnamese border situation, the sources disclosed.

The visit by the Soviet warships and naval leaders came amid increasing border tension which followed sporadic Chinese firing, in early April.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union maintain close cooperation and mutual visits by ranking military leaders are reportedly frequent.

But a visit by vice admiral-class Soviet officers to the Sino-Vietnamese border, where sporadic military clashes continue, is rare.

It is generally taken as a demonstration of the close tie between Hanoi and Moscow against the Chinese military move on the broder.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach admitted Thursday that Vietnam and the Soviet Union recently conducted a joint military exercise near the Vietnamese port of Haiphong.

Asked at a press conference with foreign correspondents, he suggested the exercise was on an extremely small scale.

The minister said such kind of joint action can also be held elsewhere in the world between friendly countries.

POLAND'S SIWICKI, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Reception Held

PM191219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] As has already been reported, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, met 17 April with General of Arms F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, who is heading a Polish military delegation on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the Soviet Government's invitation.

On the same day, S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland.

The reception was attended by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General A.I. Gribkov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers; and representatives of the capital's public.

The reception was attended by the Polish military delegation headed by General of Arms F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense.

On 18 April, General of Arms F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The Polish military delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of F.E. Dzerzinskiy, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state. A wreath was also laid at the burial place of Marshal of the Soviet Union K.K. Rokossovskiy by the Kremlin Wall.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District. Also present was S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day, the Polish military delegation headed by General of Arms F. Siwicki visited the Kubinka Airbase. The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with combat hardware there. The delegation was greeted by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

The Polish guests were accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

Shcherbitskiy Receives Siwicki

LD191832 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Kiev, April 19 TASS -- The military delegation of the Polish People's Republic paying an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government today arrived in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. The delegation is led by General of the Armour Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Politburo of the PUWP Central Committee and minister of national defence of the republic.

On the same day, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, received Florian Siwicki. The visitor was familiarized with the efforts of the party organisations of the republic to fulfil the tasks formutated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee.

Florian Siwicki told his hosts about the PUWP's activities to strengthen socialism in Poland. Emphasis was laid on the great important of unbreakable friendship and co-operation between the CPSU and the PUWP, the Soviet Union and Poland and the Soviet and Polish peoples, firm ties between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Polish Army, and the further strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, ensuring dependable protection of the security and socialist achievements of the fraternal countries and constituting an important factor of peace.

The Polish visitors today laid wreaths at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier, the graves of Polish fighters who laid down their lives in battles against the Hitlerite invaders, and also laid flowers on the grave of the Polish writer Vanda Wasilewska.

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES POLISH CULTURE DAYS CEREMONY

LD192355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1810 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] "Days of Polish Culture" in the Soviet Union, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Polish People's Republic, were ceremonially inaugurated today at the Bolshoy Theater of the USSR. Present at the ceremonial opening of the observance were Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Demichev, Zimyanin, Rusakov, and an official delegation from the Polish People's Republic headed by Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The emissaries of People's Poland were warmly greeted by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. We view the "Days of Polish Culture," he said, as a major political event in the lives of our countries and peoples, as testimony to our unity in the struggle for peace and social progress. The speaker voiced the certainty that the festival, which will take place in all the union republics, will serve the noble cause of consolidating the brotherhood between our peoples.

Jozef Czyrek delivered a speech in reply. Thanking the Soviet people for their hospitality and cordiality, he said that the festival just beginning will be fresh proof of the close cooperation and the mutual enrichment of our cultures, the fraternal Polish-Soviet alliance, and the unbreakable friendship between the two peoples.

A concert by masters of the arts of the fraternal country then took place. The "Days of Polish Culture" in the USSR will last until 29 April.

GROMYKO CONCLUDES OFFICIAL TALKS IN HUNGARY

Meets With Kadar

LD181406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1304 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, 18 Apr (TASS) -- A meeting took place today between J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, who is in Budapest on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Government.

A.A. Gromyko conveyed to J. Kadar a heartfelt greeting and good wishes from the Soviet leadership and from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. For his part, J. Kadar asked for an ardent greeting and very best wishes to be conveyed to K.U. Chernenko and to the entire leadership of the Soviet Union.

During the course of the conversation, which passed in a comradely atmosphere and a spirit of complete mutual understanding, a high assessment was made of the current level of relations between the USSR and Hungarian People's Republic, at the basis of which lie the stable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It was especially underlined that the constantly strengthening fraternal union between the CPSU and MSZMP is the moving force behind the further successful development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in all spheres. In this connection, note was made of the determining role played by meetings and conversations at the top level and of the exceptionally important significance of the consistent realization of the agreements reached during a visit to the Soviet Union in July 1983 by a Hungarian party-government delegation.

In an exchange of opinions on international questions, the sides expressed a common point of view concerning the reasons for the sharp aggravation of the situation in the world and the growing threat of war. Full responsibility for such a dangerous turn of events is borne by the present American Administration which, together with its NATO allies, is pursuing the goal of ensuring for itself military superiority and, supported by force, of dictating its structures. By beginning to deploy the new American missiles in a number of countries of West Europe, they have thereby increased the threat of nuclear war.

A common opinion was expressed that the policy of strengthening unity and the cohesion of the community of socialist states, of further improving their comprehensive cooperation is becoming increasingly significant. In this context, stress was laid on the important role of the Warsaw Pact as an effective instrument for the joint formulation of foreign policy strategy and for agreeing on practical actions by the countries of the socialist community in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament.

Confirmation was given of the profound adherence of the Soviet Union and Hungary to the common course of the fraternal countries toward saving mankind from the nuclear threat, limiting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and disarmament with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security and towards a return to detente and equitable international cooperation. The achieving of these aims is served by the large scale proposals put forward by the allied socialist states in the Prague Political Declaration and by the Moscow Joint Statement, as well as their own realistic and constructive initiatives.

The conversation confirmed the full unity of views on all topics discussed.

A.A. Gromyko laid a wreath at the monument to the Hungarian heroes who fell in the struggle for the liberty and independence of their homeland. He also laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet servicemen who liberated Hungary from fascism.

Returns to Moscow

LD200913 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 20 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, left Budapest for Moscow today.

He stayed here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and the Hungarian Government, and attended a regular meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Results Viewed

LD200905 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1630 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people welcomed with sincere satisfaction the results of the official friendly visit to Hungary by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the visit, the indissolubility of the fraternal relations linking the two peoples was confirmed with revived strength. The present level of Soviet-Hungarian relations was very highly evaluated by Andrey Gromyko and Janos Kadar during their meeting.

Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is developing in a planned manner and with vigor. Its contents are deep and affect every important sphere of life. As Andrey Gromyko said, we and our Hungarian friends follow the main principle that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic must serve the benefit of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. This cooperation must promote the accomplishment of the tasks of socialist and communist construction. This is how Soviet-Hungarian relations are being built.

Let us look at economic ties. The Soviet Union is the main foreign trade partner of Hungary; and as such, it satisfies a substantial part of the crude oil, natural gas, electricity, iron ore, and timber needs of the Hungarian people's economy. The Soviet Union is also a great buyer's market for Hungarian goods. Precisely this widespread market has helped the development of machine manufacturing, the bus industry, the manufacture of portal cranes, ships and electronic instruments, and other modern industrial branches in Hungary. With Soviet collaboration, numerous large economic establishments have been built and reconstructed in Hungary. Among these, we mention the Paks nuclear power plant, the Duna iron works, and the crude oil refining plant.

For their part, Hungarian builders have taken part in the formation of CEMA establishments being built in the Soviet Union, in the building of the (?alliance gas) pipeline, the (?Ustylinski) timber industry complex and the (?Kienbayevi) asbestos combine.

The two countries also have closely coordinated their present 5-year plans. The Soviet-Hungarian long-term cooperation program, lasting until 1990, is being successfully realized.

During the meetings and talks conducted in Budapest, the Hungarian leaders valued highly the Soviet peace initiatives submitted by Konstantin Chernenko. They especially underlined that the Soviet Union is ready to agree any time with other nuclear powers, that certain norms should regulate their relations, and that these norms should be made binding. Reflected in the results of the visit to Hungary by Andrey Gromyko is the endeavor of the two countries to progress on along the path of the development and strengthening of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation.

HUNGARY'S KADAR RECEIVES PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD192139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Today, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, met with the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states who took part in the work of the committee's session. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

RSFSR PAPER VIEWS CPCZ PLENUM ANNIVERSARY

PM191152 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Article by I. Biryukov and Yu. Kandalov: "A Decisive Frontier Was What the CPCZ Central Committee April 1969 Plenum Became for the Czechoslovak People"]

[Text] Some 15 years have elapsed since the CPCZ Central Committee's April Plenum. It has gone down in the fraternal party's history as a turning point.

By the late sixties, the CSSR had advanced a long way on the path of building socialism and the country's successes were unquestioned. However, difficulties arose in the party and in society and errors were committed: The Leninist norms of party life were not consistently implemented; there was an unrealistic assessment of the potential for further headway, the importance of the CPCZ's ideological and political educational work was belittled, and the working people's needs and experience were sometimes ignored.

The revanchist and antisocialist forces within the country exploited this. They found support from the imperialist reaction outside.

When, during the victorious February of 1948, the working class headed by the Communists lead Czechoslovakia out onto the highway of building a new life, the imperialists plotted revenge. John F. Dulles, one of the U.S. political leaders, openly urged the West to "return Czechoslovakia to its bosom," and at the same time the other countries "in the Soviet orbit." In 1968, the bloc of revisionist and antisocialist forces which had formed in the CSSR and the most aggressive circles of world imperialism decided their hour had come.

In accordance with the international reactionaryism's plans, in 1968-1969 an acute sociopolitical crisis developed in Czechoslovakia. The revisionists, opportunists, and antisocialist elements launched a frontal attack on the socialist system, above all on the Communist Party. As a result, the Communist Party -- that Archimedes' lever of socialist development -- ceased to act as the leading link of society. All the Czechoslovak working people's gains were threatened. The state's sovereignty was in doubt, the enemy was undermining the stability and security of society. Czechoslovakia's alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries were being constantly attacked.

But Dulles' heirs and their stooges had miscalculated. They were unable to turn Czechoslovakia into a testing ground for political, economic, ideological, or even military means of struggling against world socialism.

The peoples of the socialist community, in the face of the increased threat, rallied even more closely, implementing their sacred right to the collective defense of the gains of socialism. The CPCZ's Marxist-Leninist forces, in a hard, extremely complex political struggle, defended the best revolutionary traditions of the country's communist movement and the principles of socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The CPCZ Central Committee 17 April 1969 Plenum was the arena for the decisive confrontation between the Marxist-Leninist forces and the rightists, who still held important positions. The revisionists and opportunists were defeated.

The election of Comrade Gustav Husak as first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee opened a new stage which definitively predetermined the breakthrough in the formation of forces in the party and state. A shift emerged toward the normalization of the situation as a whole.

The defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces and the overcoming of the grave crisis by political means confirmed that the destiny of socialism is inextricably linked with the fundamental interests of the USSR peoples, and that the citizens of Czechoslovakia in their absolute majority support the Communist Party's course.

The CPCZ's Marxist-Leninist leadership elaborated a strategy and tactics according to the requirements of the time and outlined the main avenues of the CPCZ's activity. Soon after, in May 1969, a Central Committee plenum approved the tasks of the rightists' ideological and organizational defeat and the restoration of the party's unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the Leninist principles of party building and the total abolition of the antisocialist forces' positions in Czechoslovak society. Also accorded priority was the vital need to renovate and strengthen the international ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, and to restore the CPCZ's prestige in the international movement.

Under the Central Committee's leadership, the CPCZ paid special attention to the restoration and consolidation of its link with the masses and to effective ideological and political work. An unquestionable merit of the Marxist-Leninist forces was that they immediately gave, from class positions, an in-depth assessment of the 1968-1969 crisis and an all-round analysis of its causes and consequences and drew conclusions which serve as guidelines for the party and people to this day.

All the predictions of the enemies of socialism collapsed after the thwarting of the plans to restore capitalist procedures in the CSSR. Czechoslovakia is confidently marching along the path of implementing the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. This is considerably helped by its effective participation in the work of CEMA, the expansion of bilateral Czechoslovak-Soviet ties in all fields, and the intensification of direct production contacts between Soviet and Czechoslovak collectives.

The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR concluded in May 1970, loyally and reliably serves the all-around rapprochement of our countries and the interests of peace. The close collaboration between the CPSU and the CPCZ is the cementing basis of all-around Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation.

Forms checked by life such as meetings between leaders of the fraternal parties and Central Committee secretaries, participation in multilateral meetings at top party levels, and in sessions of the Warsaw Pact states' political consultative committee and of CEMA have firmly entered the practice of our relations.

The ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ through local party organs are strengthening with every passing year and their fruitfulness and effectiveness are increasing. The exchange of experience in the field of ideological work is occupying an increasingly important place. Important significance is attached to the collaboration of the mass media. Cooperation is expanding in the field of science, culture, art, enlightenment and education, assisting the mutual enrichment of our peoples' spiritual life.

The cornerstone of the CSSR's foreign policy orientation is loyalty to its ally ties with the Soviet Union and its membership of the great community of socialist states. In response to the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, the CSSR Government, in conjuction with the government of the Soviet Union, has taken defensive measures dictated by the interests of the struggle to preserve peace and halt the arms race.

The fraternal CSSR is marching confidently along the path of building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, that eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

FRG'S BAHR ON 'MUTUAL SECURITY' IN FOREIGN POLICY

LD162056 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 16 TASS -- Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany made a report called "Mutual Security" at the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences here on Monday.

He dwelt in detail on the problems of international security and the situation in Europe. After pointing out the deterioration of the world situation -- especially relations between the United States and the Soviet Union -- he said: "The question of peace, more precisely, that of preventing World War III is the most urgent and pressing overriding in importance and all other questions."

Bahr also pointed out in his report the importance of a number of Soviet foreign-policy proposals, including the proposal, recently made by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for working out norms to govern relations between nuclear powers.

According to Bahr, the agreements which have been signed in relation to Europe since the start of detente have been observed and have justified themselves. "Detente," the member of the SPD Presidium said, "has not fizzled out, it has jammed. The conclusion from this is as follows: New life should be breathed into it. It should be spread to all regions, including those beyond Europe, and to all spheres, including the military one."

Bahr, who is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies on a three-day visit, leaves for home tomorrow.

'NO RETURN TO PAST' FOR FRG REVANCHISTS

PM181425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Yakhontov "Commentator's Column": "There's No Return to the Past"]

[Text] Bonn -- It was announced in Bonn recently that the FRG Ministry for Inner-German Relations is preparing the publication of a map which will depict "Germany within its 1937 borders." Some press organs have even indicated: "This will be the official map of Germany which will be a compulsory document for all federal authorities."

The story of the map is by no means a unique and extremely characteristic feature. It proves yet again that with the advent to power in Bonn of the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union bloc, the revanchist "unions" and "landsmannschaefte" have been markedly revived and raised their heads. Their ranks unite "exiles," "refugees," former Hitlerites and latter-day neo-Nazis.

It is they, having failed to draw lessons from history and lustfully gazing on the U.S. Pershing II missiles, who are still dreaming of resolving "the open German question." It is they who are trying to cast doubt on the clauses of the treaties, also signed by the FRG, regarding the violation of postwar borders in Europe.

These people would not have ventured to poison the atmosphere in the FRG with the toxic fumes of revanchism, nationalism, and confrontation did they not feel direct support and approval and sometimes even ideological kinship with the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union [DCU-CSU] -- that nucleus of the ruling coalition -- and with several of its highly influential members; and if they did not have 44 deputies in the Bundestag -- one-third more than in the previous parliament.

The circles of "eternal yesterday's men," as all this brown scum is called in the FRG, assessed "at its worth" the meeting between Chancellor H. Kohl and the ringleaders of the revanchist "union of exiles." Of course! There had been no similar occurrence in the FRG for 13 years. H. Windelen, the minister for inner-German relations, frequently also wins applause from the rightwing camp. He often speaks at assemblies of his own "union of exiles," in which he is chairman of the "parliamentary union," and of all kinds of Sudeten and Silesian landsmannschaefte.

FRG Minister of the Interior F. Zimmermann and A. Mertes, minister of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, endeavor to keep up with Windelen. Mertes tries particularly hard to emphasize his adherence to "the borders of the Reich as of 31 December 1937" and obstinately reiterates his favorite thesis of the FRG's alleged duty "to safeguard the rights" of Germans living in East Europe.

The rightists are seeking, come what may, to return the FRG to the times of Chancellor Adenauer and hope to revise the results of the war and "roll back" communism. They want to make revanchism the FRG's official doctrine once more. But, as the Germans say, these are all "calculations without an owner;" that is, without a people. The extreme rightists are obviously forgetting the path the country and its people have traveled since the late sixties -- through treaties with the socialist countries, through a fruitful decade of detente. Broad circles of the FRG public will not allow a return to the past.

FRENCH CP'S MARCHAIS VIEWS ECONOMY, DEFENSE

LD190818 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 19 TASS -- About 13 million people are jobless in the EEC countries at present. Absence of economic growth, mass layouts, difficulties in agricultural policy, drop in purchasing power, and retreat before the dollar dictate are the results of the past five years of the Common Market's existence, general secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais has declared.

Speaking at a press conference here, he pointed to the danger of the policy of right-wing forces within the ten, who have stepped up their activity in the run-up for the elections to the European Parliament. Put in the foreground, Georges Marchais said, are the perilous designs of enhancing the "supranational" character of Europe and establishing a "European defensive system" closely geared to the United States. These designs must be rebuffed, he said.

On France's domestic problems, Georges Marchais dwelt on the joint activity of communists and socialists in Parliament, and stressed that there is no need to change anything in the accord concluded by the two parties in June 1981. It is true, however, he said, that there exist differences with regard to methods of attaining the goals outlined in the accord. The Communists believe, for example, that the government's policy in restructuring industry can be substantially improved.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party stressed that the communists do not intend to withdraw from the government. The French Communist Party, he said, will do its utmost to oppose the machinations of right-wing forces which are seeking to deal a politicial defeat to the left majority.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH GREEK LEADERSHIP

PM180757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers sent a cable to Greek Prime Minister Andre Papandreou on the country's national holiday -- Independence Day -- in which it conveys to him and the Greek Government sincere congratulations and best wishes.

In a reply cable, A. Papandreou expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes.

The cables express confidence that the joint efforts of the governments of the Soviet Union and Greece will continue to aim at expanding and deepening mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries and contribute to the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

ZAGLADIN, CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGIUM

LD171235 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, April 17 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU led by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, have arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium.

MOSCOW OBKOM DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AMSTERDAM

PM190953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Central Committee"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, departed Moscow for Amsterdam 16 April at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Central Committee.

JERUSALEM COMMITTEE SESSION HELD IN FES

LD201025 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Rabat April 20 TASS -- The Committee on Jerusalem has opened an emergency session at the level of foreign ministers in Fes, chaired by King Hassan II of Morocco. The committee includes representatives of 14 Moslem states and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The session is discussing measures to counter the collusion between American imperialism and the Zionist power elite of Israel. A special place in the agenda is held by the question of the United States' intention to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, whose Eastern (Arab) sector was annexed by Israel, while the city itself was, contrary to world public protests, proclaimed its "eternal and indivisible capital."

Opening the session, Hassan II said that Washington's attempts to move its embassy to Jerusalem were extremely dangerous and contradicted U.N. resolutions and U.S. earlier commitments. The Arabs nations, the Moroccan king stressed, should bar the way to those who were challenging them. He condemned the Salvadoran regime for moving its diplomatic mission to Jerusalem several days ago.

The U.S. Embassy's transfer from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, said Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, would mean the juridical recognition of that city as the Israeli capital. He emphasized that Washington's military, political and financial aid to Israel allowed the Zionists to flout basic standards of international law with impunity.

Habib Chatti denounced the Israeli occupation authorities' increasingly harsh reprisals and terror against the indigenous population of the captured West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, the Israeli defamation of Moslem shrines and the extension of the network of illegal Israeli settlements in Arab lands. The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization called on the Arab and other Moslem nations to work out a joint plan to issue an effective rebuff to the plotting of Israel and its accomplices. He hailed the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine for their inalienable national rights, waged under the guidance of their sole lawful representative -- the PLO.

KNYAZEV: ISRAEL CIA GO-BETWEEN IN C. AMERICA

LD200513 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

At a press conference that was held in Washington on Wednesday, representative of the Department of State John Hughes avoided to give a direct answer to the question whether Israel supplies arms to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary groupings. He said that he knew nothing of press reports about that.

But it is difficult to believe that a senior official of the U.S. Department of State is not in the know about that. Data of mass media show that a considerable part of arms deliveries for the U.S. CIA's mercenaries goes through Israeli go-betweens. Through the hands of those mercenaries Washington now conducts undeclared war against the sovereign republic of Nicaragua. The American TIMES recently reported that the gang of Eden Pastora, who makes raids on Nicaragua's southern areas from Costa Rican territory receives CIA-supplied weapons and equipment through Israel.

The Tel Aviv regime has long been playing in Latin America the role of supplier of armaments to Washington's puppets, particularly in cases when for the United States for that or other reason it is not convenient to do that itself. Israel, for instance, supplied big consignments of up-to-date armaments to Guatemala at a time when Washington's (?former) President Carter formally declared termination of its military deliveries to that country in connection with gross violations of human rights by the dictatorial regime of that country. Tel Aviv then sold Guatemala's dictatorship 20,000 rifles, a thousand machine guns, planes and helicopters. A considerable quantity of armaments and military equipment was handed over by Israelis by request of the United States to the repressive regime of El Salvador. The Pinochet dictatorship in Chile received from Tel Aviv about 1,500 "Shafrir" missiles.

One should recall close links between Israeli ruling circles and the pro-American Somoza regime in Nicaragua, which became widely known in their time. In the last two years of his rule Somoza received from Israeli sources 98 percent of weapons and combat equipment. Punitive troops from his "National Guards" bombed towns of their own country from Israeli planes, fired at their countrymen from Israeli rifles and submachine guns. They were trained for mass killings of patriots by instructors from Tel Aviv.

Thus, the latest deliveries of Israeli arms to Nicaragua's counterrevolutionaries, who are in the service of the CIA, are for the U.S. "strategic ally" actually only continuation of old unseemly deeds. Israel does, as before, in Latin America "dirty work" for Washington.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY CRITICIZED

LD152231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Apr 84

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer]

[Excerpts] Capitalism is a synonym for enslavement, both social and national. Let us return to Comrade Chernenko's replies to the questions of the PRAVDA newspaper. The U.S. Administration, they say, continues to place a stake upon military strength, upon the achievement of military superiority, upon the imposition of its own order on other peoples.

This has been confirmed once again by President Reagan's recent speech at Georgetown University. What did the President talk about there? Essentially his speech was an attempt to legitimize armed piracy and to elevate it into a cult.

Armed force, be it used directly or indirectly, must remain one of the elements of American foreign policy, Reagan stated. One of the main purposes of this policy is seen by the President as being the strengthening of stability in strategically important areas of the world which have been seized by revolutionary disturbances. Economic assistance alone is insufficient, he says, to get governments under seige out of trouble. All available levers, supposedly, need to be used in order to restore order in troubled areas. For this a combination of economic assistance, diplomatic efforts and military support is required.

According to Reagan, the report of the national bipartisan commission on Central America is an example of a comprehensive approach of this kind. Unfortunately, Reagan sighs, many people in Congress, by all accounts, believe that the stormy Vietnam period is still going on and that their only task is to make criticism. The master of the White House complains that in the seventies the President's freedom of action was tied to a whole range of restrictions and this concerns particularly the law on military authority where there is a question of the direct use of American military might abroad. The secretary of state, too, called for the United States to get rid of the Vietnam syndrome more quickly and to take upon itself more actively the role of world policeman, and he did so at almost the same time as the President. One of the undesirable consequences of our Vietnam debate, he complained, is the impression which some people have formed that America is supposedly the guilty party, that the use of American might is allegedly evil, and that the main task of foreign policy must therefore consist in limiting America's freedom of action.

Addressing the Trilateral Commission -- this consultative organ includes in their private capacity influential representatives of the political and business world of North America, Western Europe, and Japan -- Shultz insisted that a considerable part of the developing countries were allegedly seized by the struggle between the forces of moderation and the forces of radicalism. And that is why a majority of international conflicts, from Korea and Vietnam to the Near East and Central America, has taken place precisely there. It is time, the head of the State Department, stated that the countries of the West thought about active steps against the threat of terrorism, as he calls those who champion independence and freedom. Putting things plainly, Shultz raised the question of when and how preventative -- that is, warning -- strikes should be delivered against so-called terrorists. In a word, the West, supposedly, needs not just to defend its vital interests -- that is, the imperialist positions -- but also to deliver first strikes. These words, addressed to the brain center of world capitalism, are heard not just as a declaration of intent but as a call to others to be equal to the one on the right-flank. And by all accounts the need for calls of this kind has become more acute. Actions by the Washington administration like the mining of Nicaraguan ports, or the refusal to recognize the decisions of the International Court on issues concerning Central America, have intensified discord between the United States and its allies and have given rise to indignation and alarm on the part of the American public.

[Begin Druzhinin video recording] Look at this picture published by the magazine NEWSWEEK. [video shows stills of NEWSWEEK article] An American aircraft carrier plows the waters of the Caribbean Sea. "Reagan Gets Tough With Nicaragua" says the headline. It's a well-known term, the policy of the bigstick. Gunboat diplomacy.

U.S. warships cruise off the shores of Nicaragua. The Pentagon brass are masters in El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala as if they were at home. Here is a map which shows the scale of this interference. The noose that Washington has placed over Central America is being pulled tighter and tighter. In point of fact, war is taking place in Central America, and it is being waged by the United States. Every day American television shows film telling of the buildup of the U.S. military presence in this region. In El Salvador, advisers from the Pentagon are training the army of the dictator regime in the conduct of punitive operations against the country's national-patriotic forces.

In Honduras joint maneuvers have been taking place for many months in which several tens of thousands of American soldiers have taken part. It is here in this country, transformed by Washington into the main military bridgehead of the United States in Central America, that CIA instructors train mercenaries in special camps who later, provided with American weapons, are infiltrated into the territory of neighboring Nicaragua.

According to data published in the U.S. press, these bands number 18,000 people, 8,000 more than in summer of last year. The CIA spends $3 million a month on the training and arming of the counterrevolutionaries, training them to carry out terrorist acts, sabotage, and murder to subvert the system existing in Nicaragua.

Under the pressure of evidence, the Washington official circles have been compelled to admit unofficially something that has long been spoken about in the American press -- the mining of Nicaraguan ports, as a result of which several merchant vessels, including the Soviet tanker Lugansk, have been blasted, was carried out under the leadership of and with the money of U.S. special services.

However, the Reagan administration, as is evident, does not intend to confine itself to these provocative acts of banditry. Elevating terrorism to the status of state policy, it is striving to legitimize its aggressive course in Central America. Under pressure of the White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon, the U.S. Congress has already agreed to allocate $91 million for military assistance to the venal Salvadoran regime. The Washington administration is now seeking to push through Congress allocations of $21 million for extending support to counterrevolutionary gangs operating against the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua.

The use of military force was and remains one of the most important means of U.S. foreign policy, declares the present master of the White House. But in the atmosphere of this military psychosis alarm is becoming more intense, too, experienced by many Americans in connection with the buildup of Washington's aggressive preparations in Central America. A stormy debate is taking place in the U.S. Congress around the situation in Central America. Many members of the House of Representatives have voiced sharp condemnation of the mining of Nicaraguan ports, saying that it amounts to an act of war. By an overwhelming majority the Senate has approved a resolution proposed by Senator Kennedy expressing a protest against the CIA's subversive operations in Nicaragua. There is no doubt that these demands reflect the feelings of many Americans who have complete grounds for considering that the Reagan administration's policy is pushing the United States onto an extremely dangerous path of further extension of military adventures in Central America. [end Druzhinin recording]

[Ovchinnikov] I would like to add that in connection with events in Central America Washington over the past few days has demonstrated blatant examples of duplicity, of double standards. When at one time American hostages were seized in Iran and the need arose to appeal to the International Court, the United States repeated that since 1946 they have invariably respected the binding jurisdiction of this court. But the moment accusations were made against Washington they immediately refused to recognize it. When the matter in hand is the Strait of Hormuz, Reagan is ready to use force against any threat to international shipping. But when it is a question of Nicaragua, he tramples coarsely upon the freedom of navigation, ordering that country's ports to be mined.

YUROV VIEWS U.S. ESCALATION IN NICARAGUA

LD182217 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- Commentator Leonid Yurov writes: Under the pressure of recent exposures the mountain of Washington's lies about the situation in Central America has collapsed like a house of cards. The U.S. Administration tried to mislead the U.S. and world public opinion, to justify and explain away its "undeclared war" on Nicaragua. A series of facts which have become public in the past few days convincingly show that the main source of tensions in the region, which threaten international peace, is the policy of state terrorism pursued by the Reagan administration.

Observers remember well repeated assurances by President Reagan, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other top administration officials to the effect that the United States was not related in any way to bandit attacks staged by Somocistas on peaceful towns and settlements of Nicaragua. The mendacity and hypocrisy of such statements were clear to every person who has been blessed with at least a gain of reason. And really, it is difficult to speak of non-involvement after the U.S. Administration openly asked Congress for many millions of dollars to pay for the aid to Somoza bandits and, as it said with ultimate cynicism, for covert CIA operations against Nicaragua.

Trying to make its stories a bit more credible, the White House announced that the aim of covert CIA operations against Nicaragua was not to topple the Sandinista government with the help of outside forces. According to the administration, it was a "limited operation" with quite a "legitimate" aim: to "stop" the flow of weapons which Nicaragua allegedly supplies to Salvadoran insurgents. In one of the latest speeches President Reagan even tried to dissociate himself publicly from CIA saboteurs operating in Nicaragua. He said that it was the Nicaraguan people who was fighting against the Sandinista government which had betrayed the revolution. In other words the President tried to sell the Americans the idea that bloodshed and violence in Nicaragua were a result of the developments in that country, for which the U.S.A. was not to be blamed.

The speech almost worked -- the U.S. Senate granted another request of the administration for aid to Somoza's bendits. The White House eargerly awaited a similar decision from the House of Representatives. However, it was too early to celebrate. The steep escalation of U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua seriously scared the Americans, including members of certain influential circles who do not want another Vietnam. There followed a whole series of leaks of secret documents to the press (started by an article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL on April 6). These have shown convincingly that there is no civil war in Nicaragua but a plain armed aggression by U.S.-hired mercenaries armed, equipped, trained and infiltrated into the country by the Central Intelligence Agency, acts of sabotage, crimes, and subversive operations, including the mining of ports, carried out by U.S. special services with the sanction of the top echelon in the White House. After all that was admitted by no other than CIA spokesman Lauder who said a few days ago that the U.S. Administration had consulted Congress on several occasions on the issue of planting mines in Nicaraguan ports.

The mountain of lies has collapsed and the Reagan administration which posed as a "moralist" and a "champion of freedom and democracy" was exposed to the whole world in its actual role of an international criminal which in its maniacal hatred for everything progressive and its desire to dictate its will to everyone is ready to use brute force, trample upon international law and U.S. legislation. Senator Edward Kennedy described Ronald Reagan as the most dangerous President of the nuclear age. It is difficult to disagree, especially now, after the revelations of Washington's dangerous gambling in Central America.

FOREIGN LEADERS CONGRATULATE CHERNENKO

East Germany: Honecker

PM171424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Moscow

Dear Conrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko,

On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the entire people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf.

The communists and all citizens of the GDR regard your election as renewed proof of the high authority which you have achieved as a party and state functionary of the Leninist type and as an expression of the great trust which the Soviet people have in you.

We are deeply convinced that the close militant alliance and unbreakable friendship between our parties, states, and peoples which are reliably working to strengthen socialism and secure peace in Europe will continue to develop unswervingly.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, great successes in your high office for the benefit of the Soviet people, peace, and social progress in the world.

[signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

Finland: Koivisto

PM191015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] The telegram from M. Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, reads:

"Permit me to express to you, Mr Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, my very best congratulations on your election to this high post. The entire people of Finland, as well as our country's state leaders, join me in these congratulations.

"In congratulating you I am pleased to note the now traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union and between our countries' peoples, in whose strengthening I, for my part, have the honor to participate, holding as I do the post of president.

"I an sure that the relations of trust between our countries, reinforced by personal contacts, will continue to remain just as strong for the good of both countries and their peoples and that our mutually advantageous cooperation will be deepened on the unshakable foundation of the basic document of our relations -- the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which we extended last year.

"I wish you, Mr Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, good health and well-being and further successes both in your activity in implementing your country's large-scale creative tasks for the good of the Soviet people and in your efforts in favor of world peace and constructive international relations."

Hungary: Kadar, Losonczi

PM171302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent the following telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Moscow:

Esteemed Comrade Chernenko! On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the entire Hungarian people, and on our own behalf, we wholeheartedly congratulate you on the occasion of your election as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Your many decades of multifaceted activity are integrally tied with the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people and with serving the cause of social progress and peace. Your election as president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium is the due expression of the confidence and respect of the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people. We are convinced that your service in this responsible position will be an important contribution to further outstanding achievements of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress for carrying out tasks of perfecting the developed socialist society and maintaining the Soviet people's dynamic progress on the Leninist road.

The communists and working people of Hungary respect you as a true son of the Soviet people, an outstanding party and state leader, and a consistent internationalist warrior. On the occasion of your election, we wish you good health and further outstanding successes in your multifaceted work to the benefit of the Soviet people and of our joint aims of strengthening peace and the security of all mankind and the indissoluble friendship and successful cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

Mongolia: Tsedenbal

PM190822 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] The telegram from Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, reads:

"Dear Konstantin Ustinovich!

"On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, our country's Communists and working people, and on my own behalf I send you most cordial congratulations and best wishes on your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Your unanimous election to the high post of head of the Soviet state is a graphic new expression of the general recognition of your tremendous services to the Leninist party of Communists and the Soviet people and of your great contribution to the cause of strengthening and improving developed socialism in the Soviet Union, and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and the world communist and workers' movement in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples, and for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

"Our party and the Mongolian Government will continue to apply their efforts to the further steady strengthening and deepening of the fraternal friendship, combat alliance, and close all-around cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

"I wholeheartedly and sincerely wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, good health and great successes in your highly responsible and fruitful activity for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of the great ideals of peace, socialism, and universal security."

Poland: Jaruzelski, Jablonski

PM18111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko! In connection with your appointment as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, we send you sincere congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

Under the CPSU's leadership, the Soviet nation has achieved great successes in the work of communist construction. The consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress is a historic stage along the road leading to the comprehensive development of the Soviet Union's power and to permanently raising the material and spiritual living standard of the Soviet people.

Possessing a deep desire to preserve peace in the world and guided by the principles of Leninist foreign policy, the USSR is making comprehensive efforts to protect mankind from the threat of a new military conflagration and negate imperialism's efforts to reverse the course of history.

We are convinced that under the CPSU's leadership and through your eminent role, the Soviet Union will continue along this road, increasing its achievements and earning the respect and recognition of the whole of progressive mankind.

The fraternal bonds of friendship and comprehensive cooperation joining people's Poland and the USSR serve our peoples well, encouraging at the same time a consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the entire community of socialist countries.

The Polish-Soviet alliance, born during the joint battle of communists and patriots from both countries, is our peoples' historic achievement. It serves to develop socialist construction in Poland, being at the same time an uncontestible guarantee of Poland's continuation within safe and historically just borders.

Polish Communists know you as a friend of our country, and they highly value your personal contribution in the work of enhancing and developing comprehensive Polish-Soviet relations.

Through your appointment as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium we are convinced that the friendly relations between our states, parties, and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop favorably.

Accept, esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich, our most sincere wishes for many new achievements in your creative and highly responsible work, as well as our best wishes for your health and for all personal success.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of State.

Syria: Al-Asad

PM181007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow:

Dear Comrade Chernenko! On your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I am pleased to send to you, in my name and on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership, our sincerest congratulations for the great confidence the USSR Supreme Soviet has placed in you and our wishes that you will succeed in your large and important responsibilities. We in Syria are confident that the principle of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union will continue by virtue of our mutual concern about unswervingly continuing this principle in order to strengthen the multi-dimensional relations that exist between our two parties and governments and to meet the desires of our two peoples.

The past years have confirmed the firmness and strength of these relations and proved that they realize our mutual interests. They also proved that these relations, which are based on principles and promoted by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, constitute a support for Syria and the entire Arab nation against the Israeli aggression and occupation, and against the imperialist-Zionist plan that is hostile to the peoples' rights and is aimed at spreading U.S. and Israeli hegemony over our region.

I will seize this opportunity to express our deep appreciation for the Soviet assistance and support for our struggle for a just cause, and our people's effort in the fields of development and building the homeland.

I wish you, dear Comrade Chernenko good health and happiness, and the friendly Soviet people further success and accomplishments in all walks of life.

Yugoslavia: Spiljak

PM191004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS report: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] The telegram from M. Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, reads:

"On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf it is with special satisfaction that I send you cordial congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and wishes for personal happiness, good health, and successes in your responsible activity in the name of the prosperity and progress of the Soviet Union's friendly peoples.

"I am pleased to take this opportunity to state once again that friendly, stable and multifaceted relations exist between the SFRY and the USSR and that our countries' equal and mutually advantageous cooperation is developing successfully on the principles jointly asserted in the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement, as well as during other summit meetings.

"I am convinced that the further deepending of these relations and cooperation accords with the fundamental interests of our socialist countries' peoples and makes an active contribution to the cause of peace, equal international cooperation, socialism and progress throughout the world."

Afghanistan: Karmal

PM170917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under the general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] The telegram sent by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the DRA Revolutionary Council, says:

"Dear Konstantin Ustinovich!

"Accept the most cordial and warmest congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Your unanimous election to the lofty post of head of the Soviet state was welcomed with profound satisfaction in our country and is perceived as a new confirmation of the monolithic nature and unbreakable unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, of the continuity of the principled course aimed at ensuring peace and international security, and of the firm support for the struggle waged by the planet's peoples for independence, freedom, and progress.

"The PDPA, the entire country, and all the DRA people know you well as an outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, as a loyal internationalist and Leninist who has devoted his talent and his very rich experience of life to serving the working people's interests and implementing the policy of the great Lenin's party. The propositions and conclusions contained in your works, speeches, and statements are a further elaboration of the basic trends of improvement of the developed socialist society, provide a profoundly scientific analysis of the present world situation, and indicate the real ways for radical improvement of the international situation. They are of great theoretical and practical significance also for the PDPA and the DRA Revolutionary Council in their work to implement the tasks of the April national-democratic revolution and in the cause of a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

"The DRA party and state leadership highly values your personal contribution, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, to the progressive development of fraternal relations between our parties, countries, and peoples and to the rendering of comprehensive international assistance to our motherland in the building of the new society and in defending the revolutionary gains.

"The DRA people, the PDPA Central Committee, and the DRA Government will continue to comprehensively strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the great Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and all progressive and peace-loving forces on earth and to fittingly rebuff the aggressive intrigues of world imperialism and reaction.

"I wish the heroic Soviet people with all my heart new accomplishments and victories in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and in building the communist society.

"I sincerely wish you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, good health and great successes in your multifaceted activity for the sake of the further flourishing and strengthening of the Soviet Union's might, the Soviet people's prosperity, and peace all over the world."

Ethiopia: Mengistu

PM170918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under the general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] The telegram sent by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working people of Ethiopia [COPWE], and commander in chief of Socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Armed Forces, says:

"On behalf of COPWE and Socialist Ethiopia's people and government, and on my own behalf I want to convey to you our fervent congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Your election to this lofty position is evidence that the Soviet Union's people and Communist Party have profound trust in you and are appropriately rewarding your many years of selfless service to the cause of building socialism and the struggle for peace, justice, equality, and progress.

"The talks I had with you during my recent visit to the Soviet Union convinced me that, under your leadership, the lasting and fruitful relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen and expand.

"Allow me to wish you all possible success in the execution of the lofty mission assigned to you and to convey my best wishes for your personal prosperity and the flourishing of all the fraternal people of the USSR."

France: CP Chief Marchais

PM170915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From the TASS feature under the general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "Dear Comrade Konstantin Chernenko," G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party Central Committee, writes, "In connection with your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I send you our congratulations on behalf of the French Communist Party leadership and on my own behalf.

"I wish you complete success in the execution of your responsible duties at the head of your country and ask you to accept my fraternal greeting."

Laos: Phomvihan, Souphanouvong

PM170916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under the general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, LPDR president and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly, write:

"On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR People's Supreme Assembly and Council of Ministers, all Lao people, and on our own behalf we sincerely congratulate you on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Your election to the supreme post of head of the Soviet state, the first socialist power in the world, founded by the great Lenin, is proof of the great trust shown in you by the USSR Supreme Soviet and all Soviet people.

"We are firmly convinced that, having a vast and rich experience of life, you will devote all your strength and knowledge to the building of communism in the USSR.

"Taking advantage of this opportunity, allow us to express our confidence that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the parties, states, and people of Laos and the Soviet Union, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, which have become a fine tradition, will be further fruitfully developed in the interests of both our countries' peoples and for the sake of peace, socialism and communism.

"We wish you good health and remarkable accomplishments in the execution of your lofty duties."

Nicaragua: Ortega

PM170939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under the general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] On behalf of the Leadership Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and Nicaragua's people I send you the warmest congratulations in connection with your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," D. Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Leadership Council of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, writes.

Cyprus: Kyprianou

PM161139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report of message from President Kyprianou of Cyprus under the general heading: Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "On your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to convey to you on behalf of the people and government of Cyprus and on my own behalf the warmest congratulations and best wishes for every success in your lofty mission for the good of the Soviet people. I would like to take this opportunity to assure you of our sincere desire to continue to develop the friendly relations and close cooperation existing between the USSR and Cyprus in all spheres," S. Kyprianou, president of Cyprus, writes. "I wish your excellency good health and happiness and I wish the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity."

FRG: Kohl

PM161140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report of message from FRG Chancellor Kohl under the general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] FRG Chancellor H. Kohl writes:

"Greatly esteemed General Secretary,

I would like to express to you my heartiest congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I still have the good memory of the talk that we had in Moscow last February which helped to deepen the dialogue between our two countries.

I would like to express the wish that you, as head of state, will help in this responsibile post to strengthen peaceful cooperation among the peoples of the whole world."

India: Gandhi

PM181327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From the TASS feature under the general heading "Congratulatory Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] A telegram was sent by Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi. She writes:

"Your Excellency,

Accept my sincere congratulations and best wishes on your election to the lofty post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I wish the Soviet people further progress and prosperity under your leadership.

The Indian people value highly the Soviet Government's friendly gesture in inviting and ensuring the training of two Indian cosmonauts. The recent exceptionally successful joint spaceflight by Colonel Yuriy Vasilyevich Malyshev, Major of Aviation Rakesh Sharma, and Mr Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov vividly demonstrated the growing cooperation between our countries for the benefit of the Indian and Soviet peoples. May these ties of close friendship grow stronger from year to year."

Iraq: Husayn

PM181543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] S. Husayn, president of Iraq, writes:

"I am pleased, on behalf of the republic of Iraq and on my own behalf, to send you warm congratulations and good wishes on your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I should like to take this opportunity on my own behalf and on behalf of the members of the Iraqi leadership to confirm our desire to strengthen the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Iraq in the interests of our peoples and to consolidate cooperation in various fields.

"Expressing profound satisfaction in connection with the trust placed in you by your comrades in the leadership and by the Soviet people, I wish you successes in your responsible new post and further progress for the friendly Soviet people."

Nicaragua: Arce Castano

PM161507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report of message from B. Arce Castano, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (Nicaragua), under the general heading "Congratulations Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "Esteemed Comrade Chernenko," writes B. Arce Castano, comandante of the Revolution and coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (Nicaragua). "The National Leadership of the Sandinist Front and members of our party welcomed with great revolutionary joy the news of your election by the USSR Supreme Soviet as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- the supreme organ of power of the Soviet state.

"We feel revolutionary pride that the general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is a great friend of the cause of the Nicaraguan people. We, members of the national Leadership, and cadres of our party, highly asses the friendship and personal relationship toward us of the supreme leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the Soviet people.

"Relations between our parties and, particularly, the fraternal exchange of opinions with you help us understand more depply the danger of the present-day international situation, which is the result of the revanchist and militarist policy of imperialism in the world arena. We believe that mankind is experiencing a crucial phase in its history.

"In connection with this important event in the life of the Soviet people, let us take the opportunity to assure you again that the National Leadership and the whole Sandinist National Liberation Front support the Soviet Union's firm and consistent decisions in defense of peace throughout the world.

"Esteemed Comrade Chernenko!

"You are well aware that the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism in this hemisphere is spearheaded against our revolution. We, your friends, are waging a resolute struggle in Nicaragua in defense of revolutionary power, independence, freedom, and our people's right to material and spiritual benefits. This is perhaps our best contribution to the cause of peace and struggle to rebuild the world on just principles.

"We know we are not alone. We have on our side the assistance of the world's progressive and democratic forces, the constantly growing support of the socialist community, and primarily the combat brotherhood and selfless solidarity of the Soviet Union.

"On behalf of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and on our own behalf, we convey to you, esteemed Comrade Chernenko, wishes for great successes in the resolution of the complex and difficult tasks which the party and state have entrusted to you, an experienced revolutionary fighter, for the sake of improving the well-being of the fraternal Soviet people and struggling for peace and progress throughout the world."

Philippines: Marcos

PM161138 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report of message from President Marcos of the Philippines under the general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "In connection with the noteworthy event of your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, allow me to convey to you congratulations and good wishes from myself and from the people and Government of the Philippines," F.E. Marcos, president of the Philippines, writes.

"We see in this a good sign for all your activity in the post of leader of the Soviet Union, for the constant stability and prosperity of your people and state, and also for the cause of peace and cooperation among all the peoples.

"We would also like to express to you, Your Excellency, firm assurances of further friendship and cooperation for the achievement of the common goals to which our countries' peoples and governments are committed."

UN: Perez de Cuellar

PM181328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From the TASS feature under the general heading "Congratulatory Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "I wish to convey to you my best wishes and congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar writes. "The USSR's firm support for the United Nations' efforts to ensure peace, security, justice, and progress is crucial for this organization, in whose creation the Soviet Union played a fundamental role. I have no doubt that the excellent cooperation which has existed between the USSR and the United Nations in the past will continue and grow during the period of your office in the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"I eagerly await a personal meeting with you in the near future."

PDRY Chairman

PM181515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "It was with enormous pleasure that we received the news of your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," 'ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, writes. "It gives me great joy on this occasion to convey to you, on behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the Council of Ministers, and myself the most cordial congratulations and wishes for success in fulfilling the tasks set you by the party and people of the friendly Soviet Union and to the Soviet people wishes for further progress and prosperity in the era of developed socialism.

"The party, people, and government of Democratic Yemen, expressing satisfaction at the development of relations between our countries, parties, and friendly peoples built on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, confirm their determination to continue to develop and expand these relations in various fields, proceeding from the unity of our principles and goals and guided by the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism."

YAR: Salih

PM181600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] "I send Your Excellency, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Yemeni people, warm congratulations and sincere wishes on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," Colonel 'ali 'abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, writes. "The trust placed in you by the peoples of the Soviet Union is confirmation of your firm, constant success in implementing the imposing and responsible tasks set you in ensuring that the friendly Soviet people achieve further successes and accomplishments. May the lasting, mutually advantageous relations between our countries based on mutual respect strengthen and develop.

"I congratulate Your Excellency once more and wish you health and happiness and the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity."

PRC: Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen

PM170857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

["Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] The telegram from Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, and Peng Zhen, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, says:

"On the occasion of your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, we ask you to accept our sincere [serdechnyye] congratulations and best wishes. We hope that mutual relations between two great neighboring countries -- China and the Soviet Union -- will constantly improve and develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

Cuba: Castro

PM171411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

(TASS report under general heading: "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko")

[Text] Telegrams from the party and state figures of the world's countries are continuing to arrive for K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Government, has sent a telegram. It says:

"Dear Comrade!

"On behalf of the Communist Party, State Council, Government and people of Cuba allow me to express our sincere and fraternal congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"This event is an eloquent testimony to your authority as a leader and the close ties existing between the CPSU and the Soviet people and an acknowledgement on their part of your rich experience as a Communist and your profound devotion to the cause of socialism and the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

"You have been elected head of the world's first worker and peasant state at a moment when, as a result of the United States' militarist policy and hegemonistic aspirations, the internation situation has been dangerously aggravated. Under these conditions the Cuban people, like the progressive forces of the whole world, see in the USSR's firm, principled policy and its unswerving determination to defend the gains of socialism the most reliable guarantee of peace and respect for the peoples' sovereign rights.

"We are sure that the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, will not only make successful headway on the path of strengthening and improving developed socialism and implementing the program and decisions put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums but will also be up to the great historical responsibility dictated by the present international situation.

"We assess highly your constant concern for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and we are firmly convinced that in this new post too you will make an even greater contribution to attaining this important goal.

"The firm support and solidarity, friendship, respect, and sympathies which you have demonstrated with respect to the Cuban revolution are a powerful incentive to further expand the now historical ties which unite our two peoples. Wishing you great successes in your new post, we reaffirm the resolute support of our party, state and government, and the Cuban people for the firm, consistent policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and our unswerving resolve to continue, in close unison, the struggle against imperialism and for man's progressive future.

"I express the highest respect and most sincere wishes for good health and well-being to you and the entire Soviet people."

Guinea: Conte

PM171429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] The telegram from L. Conte, chairman of the Military Committee of National Revival, head of state, and President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, says:

"On the happy occasion of your election to the eminent post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I am pleased to send you our warm congratulations on behalf of the people of Guinea, the Military Committee of National Revival, and myself.

"We take this opportunity to express to you our readiness to work for the constant consolidation and expansion of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation which so happily exist between our two countries."

Jordan: CP Chief Warrad

PM181326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] F. Warrad, first secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee, writes:

"On your election to the lofty position of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I send you warmest and most cordial congratulations and wishes for success in executing the noble mission of leading the Soviet state and in the cause of safeguarding peace, delivering mankind from the threat of the monstrous nuclear catastrophe, and curbing the imperialist mouthpieces of war, enemies of all peoples. I wish you new achievements in ensuring progress and prosperity for the friendly Soviet people.

"I am confident that the firm and principled policy of the Soviet state, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, in the cause of giving assistance and support to the peoples' struggle for freedom and social progress will be implemented with the same determination and staunchness which have typified it in recent years."

Spain: CP Chief Gallego

PM181325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[From TASS feature under general heading "Greetings Telegrams to K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] A telegram from I. Gallego, secretary general of the Communist Party (Spain), says:

"Dear Comrade!

"I address you on behalf of the Communist Party (Spain) Central Committee to convey our fraternal congratulations on the trust shown in you by the body representing the Soviet people in electing you chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"We are confident that, under your leadership, the Soviet Union, responding to the aspirations of the majority of mankind, will continue its struggle for lasting peace in order to curb the militarist pressure exerted upon us by imperialism and its allies.

"Our party is in solidarity with the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and with your party's consistent efforts to ensure the prosperity of the Soviet people and the socialist community."

POLITBURO DISCUSSES APRIL PLENUM DECISIONS

LD191825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered a number of questions related to the organization of the fulfillment of the decisions of the April 1984 Party Central Committee Plenum.

It was noted at the meeting that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation have been greeted by the Soviet people as a long-term program of work aimed at further strengthening our homeland's economic and defense might and at perfecting the socialist state systems, democracy, and the communist upbringing of the country's younger generation.

The Politburo approved a plan for priority organizational, political, and propaganda measures to implement the decisions of the April plenum and the points and conclusions contained in the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The attention of all party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organizations was drawn to the necessity of concentrating most of their efforts on practical steps connected with the consistent improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies, with raising the responsibility of party and administrative cadres, and with the steady implementation of the reform of general education and vocational schools.

The meeting heard a report by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the progress of the spring field work which has begun in the country and the measures being adopted to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee decisions on issues related to the spring sowing.

Instructions have been given to the heads of the relevant ministries and departments, and local party and administrative bodies. The necessity of increasing party committee's supervision in implementing the whole package of work needed to lay a sound foundation for the future harvest and of increasing the effectiveness of party political work directly in teams and links [zvena], and among mechanizers and all who are working in the fields today, was stressed.

The meeting approved proposals by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and a number of union ministries and departments on measures connected with further enhancing the stability of grain production and other agricultural crops on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukrainian SSR. The measures, whose aim is to ensure the dynamic development of the republic's agrarian sector, are closely linked with the best use of the reserves and achievements of front-ranking experience, the expansion of the production of agricultural equipment and fertilizers, the development of irrigated land husbandry, and the acceleration of the social restructuring of the countryside.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed support for the initiative of labor collectives in the coal, metallurgical, and other branches of the national economy that have mounted socialist competition for the fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan for a number of major indices by the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, which is to be marked in August 1985.

Party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol bodies have been entrusted with carrying out the work necessary to disseminate this initiative in the country on a broad scale and to actively utilize Stakhanovite traditions in the attainment of high production bodies and the education of working people.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed further raising the ideological and artistic level of films, and strengthening the material and technical base of Soviet cinematography. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted on this issue provides for a package of measures aimed at rendering the creative efforts of cinema workers more active so they will produce works which should vividly reflect Soviet reality and achievements in the economic, social and spiritual life of society.

The implementation of the above outlined measures will facilitate an increase in the role of cinematic arts in the party's ideological work, a considerable improvement in cinematic services to the population, a strengthening of the material base of cinematography through the modernization and technical reequipping of film studios and other film enterprises, and the construction of new cinemas.

The Politburo approved proposals of the committees for Lenin and state prizes, attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, on the awarding of 1984 Lenin Prizes for outstanding achievements in the sphere of science and technology, as well as in literature, art and architecture. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the awarding of prizes will be published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting adopted decisions on some other questions related to the country's internal life and the implementation of the foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES KREMLIN AWARD CEREMONY

LD181236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Report on 19 April award ceremony in the Kremlin at which Chernenko presented awards to Solomentsev, Ustinov, and Chebrikov -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented awards of the motherland to Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Defense; and Comrade Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB.

Present in the hall were Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Romanov, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Comrade Chernenko spoke at the presentation of the awards. He said:

Dear Comrades! With great satisfaction I execute the presentation of lofty awards to you from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They have been earned by great services to the Communist Party and Soviet State.

The title of Hero of Socialist Labor is awarded to Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev. I think there is no need to recall Mikhail Sergeyevich's life history. His activity in responsible party, state, and economic posts is well known. He now heads the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. The significance of this department of party work has always been great. It is particularly important now, when the party is waging an emphatic struggle to strengthen party and state discipline, and increase staff [kadr] responsibility in all sectors of work.

As I have already said, we have waged and will wage this struggle emphatically and consistently. Naturally, this poses important tasks facing the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. I am sure that Mikhail Sergeyevich will be equal to the requirements placed upon him in connection with this.

The order of Lenin has been awarded to Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. His name is well known in our country and throughout the whole world. Dmitriy Fedorovich's tireless activity in economic work and in high-ranking party and state posts in the prewar period, the harsh war years, and the postwar period has been most highly appraised by the party and state. In the post of USSR Defense Minister he is occupied with construction of our glorious armed forces, using his typical tireless energy.

The international situation is complex. It requires us to be constantly on guard and at the ready. We are opponents of the arms race. We are in favor of dialogue and solving questions by means of talks. Unfortunately, though, we do not as yet see another side aspiring to the normalization of relations on the basis of equality and identical security. Consequently, we cannot lapse into placidity: Our armed forces must be and always are equal to the requirements emerging from the present complex situation. Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov makes a great contribution to the solution of this task.

The Star of Marshal has been conferred upon Army General Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, chairman of the KGB. The tasks of security officers consist of reliably ensuring the security of the Soviet fatherland, formulating their work in accordance with the requirements of socialist democracy and the laws of our national state and in views of the foreign policy situation. This work must be steadfastly conducted on the basis of Leninist principles and in the spirit of the remarkable traditions of the security officers.

Dear Comrades! I warmly congratulate you on your lofty awards of the motherland. I wish you further success in your responsible activity, health, and well being.

Those who were awarded expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Chernenko for the high evaluation of their activity. They gave the assurance that they would continue to loyally serve the cause of the party of Lenin and the Soviet people.

The speeches were listened to with great attention and were received with applause.

The members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulated those who were awarded and wished them good health and fruitful activity for the good and the flourishing of the socialist fatherland and in the name of the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO DIPLOMATIC INSTITUTE

PM190815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Price of Soviet Diplomacy"]

[Text] Ambassadors and journalists, scientists and lawyers, trade representatives and economists -- many generations of staunch fighters on the foreign policy front have been trained by the USSR Foreign Ministry State Institute of International Relations in Moscow. Educated in the spirit of absolute devotion to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, they are the pride and glory of Soviet diplomacy. The institute has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its many years of fruitful activity and services in the training of international specialists.

A ceremony was held in Moscow's Hall of Columns on 16 April to present the motherland's high award to the institute.

The presidium was comprised of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; CPSU Central Committee Department Chiefs L.M. Zamyatin, B.I. Stukalin and S.V. Chervonenko; other senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, eminent diplomats and scientists, and representatives of public organizations and of the institute's teaching staff and student body. Also there were the heads of a number of countries' accredited diplomatic missions.

An honorary presidium was enthusiastically elected comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

V.V. Kuznetsov, having been warmly greeted by the meeting, made a speech. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Covernment he heartily congratulated the institute's glorious collective on the important award and wished them new accomplishments in the training of international specialists.

It is a pleasure for me to report, the speaker stressed, that K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has asked me to convey warm congratulations and best wishes in connection with the award to the institute.

The award is in recognition of the institute's substantial contribution to the implementation of Leninist policy in international affairs, to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, and the development of mutual understanding among peoples. At the same time, it is a generous assessment of the considerable achievements of the institute's people who have been working fruitfully now for nearly 4 decades on the foreign policy and foreign economic fronts and acting abroad as ambassadors for the ideals of communism and peace and the socialist way of life.

Founded during the Great Patriotic War, the institute has accumulated and augmented remarkable traditions. It still has the gunpowder smell of the blouses of the first front-line soldier students who generated an atmosphere of diligence in the educational establishment. Those first students set an example of fine behavior, composure, strong discipline and, most important of all, persistent mastery of knowledge in order to be able to contribute as much as possible to strengthening the socialist homeland's defense capability and increasing its international prestige.

The institute's remarkable body of teachers is behind all its successes and achievements as well as its cherished and enriching best traditions.

On this day of celebration I would express the hope that the present generation of students at the institute will prepare itself in a fitting and responsible manner for future activity, absorb everything of value that the institute has created over nearly 40 years, and follow the example of the best representatives of the older generation. It is the task of every student to acquire a profound mastery of scientific principles and to instill in himself the traits of the man of the communist future.

The institute is being presented with the award at a significant time. A party Central Committee plenum and a USSR Supreme Soviet session have just been held. They made important and crucial decisions for the party and the country as a whole. These decisions continue and develop the political line toward strengthening the Soviet state, improving socialist democracy, and further increasing citizens' involvement in the running of state and public affairs. The party sees this area of work as a very important, integral part of the process of improving developed socialism at the crucial stage of implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The institute is certain to make a contribution to the implementation of the tasks facing the country. The CPSU Central Committee expects new accomplishments from the institute and a further improvement in the standard and quality of academic, educational, and scientific work.

Inspired by the motherland's important award, your collective will undoubtedly continue to work hard to produce staff for the foreign policy front whose distinctive feature will be thorough professional training, even greater political competence, and strong, unshakable ideological and moral fortitude.

It is particularly important to be vigilant, the speaker stressed, in today's complex international situation in which the most aggressive imperialist circles, above all the U.S. Administration, are pursuing adventurist, dangerous militarist policies and are intensifying the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Then V.V. Kuznetsov delivered the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and attached the award to the VUZ banner accompanied by tumultuous applause from the meeting participants.

On behalf of the institute's collective, Professor N.I. Lebedev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium and rector of the institute, expressed profound gratitude for receiving the important award to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, The USSR Government, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko. He read out a greetings message from A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, which was applauded.

There were speeches greeting the collective by D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, a 5th year student at the institute, and a scholarship student from Leningrad, Nikolay Avdulov.

The meeting participants adopted a greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko assuring them that the people trained by the institute will continue to be staunch fighters for the Communist Party and Soviet state and will cherish and augment the Leninist traditions of domestic and foreign policy.

AUCCTU PRESIDIUM DEBATES EFFICIENCY, DISCIPLINE

PM181506 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU Presidium"]

[Text] A routine session of the AUCCTU Presidium was discussed a number of questions connected with further increasing trade union organizations' role in the struggle to ensure production efficiency, strengthen labor discipline, and improve medical services and treatment for working people in the light of the decisions of the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the examination of the issue, "On the work of trade union councils and committees in strengthening labor discipline and making more rational use of working time," it was pointed out that of late the trade union organs, fulfilling the decisions of the November (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the resolutions of the fourth and sixth plenums of the AUCCTU, have improved educational work in labor collectives and paid greater attention to questions relating to the rational use of working time at enterprises and in organizations. As well as making widespread use of moral and material incentives for conscientious labor, trade union committees, in conjunction with the administration, have adopted a more exacting attitude toward people who stay away from work, slackers, and other violators of labor and production discipline. In many labor collectives there has been an increase in the social influence on violaters of discipline with worker's meetings and comradely courts playing a bigger part; the "Not one violator of labor discipline or public order in the trade union group" movement has been further developed. The implementation of the educational and organizational measures is reducing losses of working time and strengthening discipline, order, and organization in production.

At the same time, the session stressed that trade union councils and committees are still not fully exploiting their potential and the rights of labor collectives in the struggle to strengthen labor discipline and make more effective use of working time. There are serious shortcomings in the activity of some trade union organs in that sphere. In this context, the session listened to reports by A.V. Smirnov, chairman of the Lipetskiy Traktornyy Zavod Production Association Trade Union Committee; V.I. Shevtsov, chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Committee of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union; S.A. Dyakov, chairman of the Tula Oblast Trade Union Council, and N.N. Ryashentsev, chairman of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions' Voluntary Sports Societies. Serious critical remarks were made about them and other trade union councils and committees and organizations subordinate to the AUCCTU in connection with inadequate work on strengthening labor discipline and with the fact that working people have been allowed to leave during working time to participate in various events.

The resolution adopted by the AUCCTU Presidium draws the attention of trade union councils and committees to the need to generally increase their organizational and educational work on further strengthening socialist labor discipline and making better use of working time at enterprises and in institutions and organizations. These are very important factors in the successful fulfillment of plan targets, counterplans, and socialist pledges for 1984 and the fulfillment of the big and complex tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee Plenums in February and April.

The session heard an account by M.V. Ryzhikov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee, of the work of the trade union's committees in introducing the collective contract. Contributions were made to the discussion by I.S. Gladkiy and S.V. Kozlov, secretaries of the AUCCTU; A.I. Iyevlev, USSR deputy minister of agriculture; A.P. Shelyagina, member of the AUCCTU Presidium and trade union committee chairman at the Yakhromskiy Technical School Sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast; E.V. Minin, deputy chief of the AUCCTU wages and economic work section, and V.I. Dergachev, chairman of the republican committee of the RSFSR Agricultural Workers Trade Union.

It was noted in the speeches that the trade union organization, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, May (1982) Party Central Committee Plenum, and the Second AUCCTU Plenum, as well as by the "Comprehensive program for trade union participation in further developing and inproving the effectiveness of the team form of labor organization and motivation" approved by the AUCCTU Presidium, are implementing measures, in conjunction with economic organs, to introduce the collective contract into kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. This work has been greatly increased since the all-union conference last March which discussed tasks connected with the introduction of the collective contract in the countryside in light of party demands.

The work being done at the local level under the leadership of party organizations has contributed to an increase in the number of contract collectives. Compared with 1982, their numbers have trebled in livestock raising and more than doubled in crop production.

However, as the session pointed out, there are substantial shortcomings in the work of the central committee, and many other committees of that trade union to introduce the collective contract. Practical assistance being given to kolkhoz and sovkhoz trade union committees is inadequate and there is a lack of proper control over the correct application of the existing conditions governing pay in teams and links. The current situation vis-a-vis the introduction of the contract in the countryside still fails to fully correspond with the available potential and the big tasks in the development of agriculture which were discussed at the recent all-union economic conference on the problems of the agro-industrial complex.

The AUCCTU Presidium instructed the central, republican, kray, oblast, and rayon committees of the agricultural workers trade union, in conjunction with economic organs, to adopt measures to eliminate existing shortcomings in procedures related to financial autonomy, the development of the collective contract, and in the organization of planning teams' work and their pay in accordance with final production results, and to work hard to develop socialist competition within, as well as between, teams and links, paying special attention to the struggle to improve labor productivity and output quality, reduce the prime cost of output, and intensify economy measures.

The trade union's committees were instructed to join economic leaders in constantly ensuring that the required conditions are created for successful work by contract teams and links, that trade union groups are created in them, and that the teams make full use of the powers they have been given under the Law on Labor Collectives.

It was recommended that the trade union Central Committee, in conjunction with ministries and departments, should elaborate methodological recommendations not later than 1 July 1984 on determining financial autonomy target planning norms for financially autonomous subdivisions of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It was proposed that more attention be devoted to questions concerning the economic training of trade union cadres; the provision of methodological materials, popular literature, and visual aids related to the organization of financial autonomy in contract collectives with regard to different sectors of agricultural production; and the improvement of work on the study, generalization, and dissemination of the experience of leading farms that have achieved the best results in introducing the collective contract and economic activity.

The AUCCTU Presidium session discussed the issue "On the execution of the state social insurance budget for 1983," and summed up last year's all-union socialist competition among the collectives of trade unions' clinics to make treatment more effective and improve the quality of services for working people.

The AUCCTU Presidium and USSR State Committee for Standards adopted a joint resolution awarding the AUCCTU and USSR State Committee for Standards diploma to the collectives of associations, enterprises and organizations that achieved the best results for the production of top quality products in 1983.

The AUCCTU Presidium examined some other questions and adopted corresponding resolutions.

LEADERS ATTEND SUPREME COURT ANNIVERSARY FETE

LD191959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A festive meeting was held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR Supreme Court. In the presidium were: Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Chebrikov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the KGB of the USSR; Comrade Savinkin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Rekunkov, procurator general of the USSR; Comrade Shkolnikov, chairman of the Committee of People's Control of the USSR; Comrade Fedorchuk, minister of internal affairs of the USSR; Comrade Kravtsov, minister of justice of the USSR; and heads of other ministries and departments, scientific establishments, and representatives of the public of the capital.

A report by Comrade Terebilov, chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR, stressed that the function and plenary powers of the USSR Supreme Court, and the forms and methods of its activity have changed during its 60 years in response to the different tasks it faced. Its loyal service to the cause of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the devotion to the interest of the people, however, remains unchanged.

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS

PM171504 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 8 1984, carries on pages 141-142 four USSR Council of Ministers Decrees signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect: Yu.G. Turishchev is appointed deputy chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Archives Administration (26 Dec 83); S.A. Solomatin is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Cinematography (26 Dec 83); A.T. Golovatyy is relieved of his duties as deputy minister of railways "for reasons of health" (27 Dec 83); and A.V. Potapov is relieved of his duties as USSR Deputy Minister of Rural Construction due to "retirement on pension for health reasons" (27 Dec 83).

KARELIAN OBKOM CHIEF SENKIN REPLACED, REASSIGNED

PM191108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Petrozavodsk, 18 Apr -- A plenum of the Karelian CPSU Obkom was held today. It discussed an organizational question. The plenum relieved I.I. Senkin of his duties of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his reassignment.

V.S. Stepanov, who up to now has been secretary of the party obkom, was elected first secretary of the Karelian CPSU Obkom.

Yu.V. Petrov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.

KARA-KALPAK ASSR RECEIVES RED BANNER AWARD

GF051646 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The Kara-Kalpak Party Economic Active today held a meeting in Nukus, the capital of Kara-Kalpak ASSR. The meeting was dedicated to the presentation of the Challenge Order of the Red Banner Award of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Council to Kara-Kalpak ASSR. The award was presented to Kara-Kalpak ASSR for its great achievements in last year's socialist emulation.

The Challenge Order of the Red Banner Award was presented by Comrade Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

DISSIDENT QUITS USSR-U.S. 'CONFIDENCE' GROUP

NC181432 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 18 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Oleg Radinskiy said today he was quitting the "Group for Installation of Confidence between the USSR and the United States," citing unspecified divergences of opinion.

Mr. Radinskiy, 25, serving a one-year prison term and five years in exile for "anti-Sovietism," co-founded the "Confidence" group in June 1982.

Largely dismantled, its remaining members meet once a week in a Moscow apartment.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

LD191037 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 16 April carries a 6-minute live or recorded interview on the progress of the spring sowing campaign with Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, by an unidentified correspondent.

Parshin says that last week in many areas of the European part of the country there has been a rapid rise in air temperature, which has accelerated the spring thaw. This has made it possible to start fieldwork close to the customary time in Belorussia, the southern part of the Baltic area, and the central area of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. He adds that the farms of Moldavia, the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, the Central Chernozem Zone, the lower Volga, the republics of Transcaucasia and Central Asia, as well as southern Kazakhstan are continuing the mass sowing of spring crops.

Parshin remarks that the precise work of the Ukraine and Moldavia in performing the early spring sowing work should be singled out: work was done at high quality and the best schedules for carrying it out were observed. "The good rainfall that has taken place in the last few days in many southern areas of the country has added noticeably to moisture stocks and has improved conditions for the growth and development of agricultural crops."

Parshin reports that with the object of obtaining higher yields of strong and hard wheats, sowing of them was carried out together with the application of pesticide and fertilizer containing phosphorous. Winter crops received top-dressing with mineral fertilizer during the early sowing period, and on many farms the application of nitrogenous fertilizers is nearing completion now. "Top-dressing of winter crops has been carried out on an area totaling more than 24 million hectares, which is 1/3 million hectares more than last year. At present the mass sowing of grain crops is continuing in the Brest, Kursk, Belgorod, Voronezh, Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. The farms of Moldavia, the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus and southern Kazakhstan are continuing the mass sowing of sugar beets; those of Georgia and Krosnoyarsk Kray that of sunflower; those of Central Asia that of corn for grain, cotton and vegetable crops. Sowing of early potatoes has started in Uzbekistan, Georgia and Krasnodar Kray. Sowing of flax has started on the farms of the western oblasts of the Ukraine. Sowing of fodder crops is being carried out in all republics except the Estonian SSR. Perennial and annual grasses have been placed on an area of approximately 1 million hectares. The sowing of crops for silage and fodder root crops has started. Care for the hay harvest and pastures is being taken. Top-dressing of grasses has been carried out on 3 million hectares."

Associations within the agro-industrial complex are exerting an effective influence upon the course of spring fieldwork, Parshin continues. He quotes Chernenko's speech at the April Central Committee Plenum on the need for everything to be done to fulfill the plans. At present, Parshin says, there is no more important task for agricultural workers than that of carrying out the spring fieldwork in an organized way.

'COSMOS 1549' LAUNCHED; FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD191536 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1549".

The satellite carries scientific instruments for further exploration of outer space.

Initial period of revolution of "Cosmos-1549" is 90.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 394 kilometers, the minimum -- 208 kilometers, inclination of the orbit is 72.9 degrees.

The instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

EASTERN DISTRICT BORDER GUARDS MARK JUBILEE

PM190952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS correspondent V. Chen article: "Guarding the Motherland's Borders"]

[Text] Red Banner Eastern Border District -- Many guests visit the Museum of Combat Glory of the Red Banner Border Detachment, which is celebrating its 60th anniversary. Pupils, students, young workers, employees, and border guards listen attentively to the accounts of veterans and present-day protectors of the border.

The telegram sent on the eve of the detachment's jubilee by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has given a great patriotic boost to the guardians of the southeast border. "I cordially congratulate you and all personnel on the 60th anniversary of the Border Detachment's creation and wish all servicemen of the Border Detachment good health, much happiness, and the vigilant and reliable defense of our socialist motherland's sacred borders," the telegram says.

It was here in what is now the Red Banner Border Detachment that Comrade K.U. Chernenko performed his military service in the early thirties and headed the outpost's party cell.

The personnel of this outpost and of the entire border detachment are experiencing great joy during the days of the jubilee -- the outpost has received a consignment of political and artistic literature and a letter from Comrade K.U. Chernenko in which he conveys his best wishes to the sentinels of the border. The collection of books was presented to the outpost at a jubilee ceremonial meeting.

The unit's servicemen will always treasure those days of August 1979 when Comrade K.U. Chernenko visited the border detachment and will remember the speech he delivered when presenting the detachment with the Order of the Red Banner.

The border guards of the Red Banner Detachment have added many illustrious pages to the border's combat annals. In January 1920, units of the 4th Cavalry Division advanced to the state border in Kazakhstan and liberated border villages from the White Guards and basmachis. And 4 years later, the first outpost was set up in this important border area. During the twenties and thirties, the border guards showed a high level of political maturity, skill befitting members of the Cheka, courage, and heroism when combating the secret and overt enemies of Soviet power.

It was at one of the detachment's outposts that M.K. Merkulov served. When the Great Patriotic War began, he went to the front. In 1945, the subunit headed by Major Merkulov captured a bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula and repulsed the fascists' ferocious attacks. At a critical moment in the fighting, Merkulov drew the artillery's fire on himself, thereby ensuring the successful outcome of the battle. For this feat he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Today, too, Lieutenant General M.K. Merkulov is closely associated with the border. He heads the USSR KGB's Order of the October Revolution Red Banner Higher Border Command College named for F.E. Dzerzhinskiy in Alma-Ata.

The combat traditions of the past are continued with honor by the present generation of protectors of the border. In the past few years, the personnel of the Red Banner Border Detachment have been the pacemakers of socialist competition among the district's troops, and the Leninskiy Komsomol Kazakhstana outpost was a socialist competition winner.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's congratulations on the detachment's jubilee generated an upsurge of energy and enthusiasm among its personnel. The border guards are ready to fulfill with honor the tasks entrusted to them.